PRICES GOING UP.

Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
R. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 53 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
30th April	"SICILIA"	6,703
7th May	"MANDALA"	8,246
10th "	"SOMALI" X	6,794
14th "	"NALDERA" *	15,225
21st "	"MOREA"	10,890
28th "	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
4th June	"SARDINIA"	6,580
11th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
18th "	"MALWA" *	10,941
25th "	"NORE"	6,703

X Extra steamer to Port Said and London only, conveying only second saloon passengers.

* Through steamers from Australia. Only have ilmited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Far £12/10/- inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
30th April	MA HOBRA —	8,288
5th May.	MANDALA —	8,246

P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
1921 10th May	„DUNERA"	Calls Colombo-Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai.
20th „	"NARKUNDA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
9th April —	LINGA — — —	Karachi direct.
11th „ —	LHASA — — —	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. B. I. saling may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
* A Steamer		In May	Montreal

* If sufficient inducement offering

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Luzon Maru	Y. Ishikawa	24th April	7th May
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th „	11th „
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	1st May	10th „
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	3rd „	12th „
Saigon Maru	C. Okuda	13th „	24th „
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	25th „	6th June.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
* Helman Maru	K. Watanabe	4364	22nd April	2nd May.
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339	29th „	3rd „
* Buyo Maru.	K. Chiba	5450	27th „	6th „
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda,	6074	12th May	24th „
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th „	19th „
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	5966	14th „	20th „
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5970	25rd „	29th „

* This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Bombay Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara,	Bombay,	
Baghdad,	Calcutta,	
Bahrein,	Colombo,	
Basrah,	Hillah,	
Basrah City.	Mosul.	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£ 995,00
Reserve Fund	£ 266,66
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..	£1,905,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt., Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loa and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custod and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ..	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Koh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. M. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

IMPERIA BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.

75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid	90,47,000
	4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921	3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921.	2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.

Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan
Ahmedabad	(Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad Sind
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Allahabad	Jalpaiguri
Alleppy	Karachi
Amraoti	Lahore
Bangalore	Lucknow
Bellary	Madras (Mount Road)
Benares	Madura
Bezwada	Mangalore
Bimlipatam	Masulipatam
Bombay (Byculla)	Moulmein
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpore
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narayangunge
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Poona
Calicut	Quetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituants the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs.	40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs.	2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs.	7,58,78,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs.	2,23,73,335
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs.	8,50,000

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 26, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 2, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

E. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITD.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,27,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen	100,000,000
Reserved Fund .....Yen	50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagar, saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amounts of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 264.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. BYAS,
Branch Secretary,
LISTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED 7 A, FORT STREET BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits

ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken.*

SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.

G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.

Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.

Further particulars from:—
Post Box 22. 'Phone 5305.
KHOSLA & CO.
Manager

INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900 0 0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254 15 2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284 2 0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Umballa City	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHRI RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a Speciality,

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Catering specialities.

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.

Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000

Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4

LOWEST RATE OF PR

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
809, Bow Bazar. D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to.

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Maolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—TENDERS with samples for the following for His Highness' Government Alwar before 12th May 1921 or be present here personally on the 14th May, 1921:—

1 Grams, 30,000 Maunds.
2 Wheat 3,000 Maunds.
3 Chapat 5,000 Maunds.
Apply, STATE AGENT, Alwar.
TA R149

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of the two-side halls of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, the total estimated cost being about Rs. 85,000. The plans, specifications and conditions of contract can be seen at the Bhandarkar Institute on week days during office hours (i.e. 6-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.). Every tender ought to be accompanied by an earnest of Rs. 100 which will be returned if the tender is refused. Tenders should be sent so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 15th of May, 1921. The work has to be completed within twelve months from the date of the acceptance of the tender. The Institute is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

30th April, 1921.

SECRETARY,
Bhandarkar Ori. Res. Institute.
TA C9255

PUBLIC NOTICE.

DENTAL SURGERY.

PRACTICE OF DR. S. B. STOUT.
DATOOBHOY MANSIONS. MAYO ROAD.

IT HAS BEEN INTIMATED that I have quit the practice of dentistry left India, such is not the case, but I am conducting MY OWN practice in my offices at Datoobhoy Mansions Mayo Road and will continue to do so until further notice.

I wish also to state that I am in no way connected with other dentists or dental firms in Bombay.

(Sd.) S. B. STOUT.
C 9163

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT.

Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.

VILLA PADLE TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 2

IT having been found impossible to trace the Owners of a large number of Plots and to serve the requisite notices, I now declare that this is and constitute a final notice to all owners concerned to appear before me without further delay on any day between 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.) up to the 4th day of May, 1921, and to state their objections, if any, to the final plans and valuations be seen in my office.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE.
Arbitrator.
C9229 Development Directorate.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.

TO ALL COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MANAGING AGENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF COLLIERIES IN THE PROVINCES OF BENGAL AND BEHAR AND ORISSA.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Government of India have appointed a Committee, having for its object the distribution of Wagons in the Coalfields with special reference to endeavouring, if possible, to distribute the wagons available daily between all collieries in a fair proportion and also to help in cases of urgent necessity any Industry which may through the want of coal be on the verge of closing down.

1. The Committee which has been appointed consists of the following members:—
Mr. G. S. PELLY, Coal Transportation Officer.
Mr. J. H. PATTINSON, M.L.C., representing the Indian Mining Association.
Mr. N. M. CHOWDHURY, representing the Indian Mining Federation.
Mr. D. P. MACKENZIE, M.L.C., representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. J. N. ROY, representing the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee held their first meeting on the 24th March, 1921, and Mr. J. H. Pattinson was elected the Chairman.

2. The following scheme was drawn up and will be put into force on a date which will be advised later:—

All X class supplies will cease from the date to be named later and in place of these supplies the following will be adopted.

3. PREFERENTIAL SUPPLIES will be given to:—
(1) Locomotive Coal.
(2) Government shipments, that is, Royal Indian Marine and Locomotive coal for Railways which is conveyed by sea.
(3) Public Utility Companies, that is, Electric Light Companies, Tramways, Gas Companies, Water Companies, Mints, Arsenals, Rifle, Shell and Gun Carriage Factories, Ice Factories, Light Railways, Inland Steamers, Hospitals, and such other requirements of the Government as are considered necessary and for which requisitions will be accepted from the Mining Engineer to the Railway Board.
(4) Messrs. Tata's Iron and Steel Works and Messrs. The Bengal Iron Co.'s Works at Kulti, Shipment, Bunker Coal and Cumulative Supplies.

NOTE.—The coal under No. 4 will be given preferential supplies, but the supplies given will be taken from the **pro rata** monthly basis supplies of the Colliery indenting. The supplies under this head will not be in addition to the **pro rata** basis for contract or Public supplies.

4. Having deducted the requirements of Classes 1 to 3 the balance of the Colliery's raisings plus stocks, will then be made available for; Contract supplies and then Public supplies, but in cases where a Colliery has no contracts then the wagons supplied will be available to that Colliery for despatch to any destination they desire. Provided they indent on the railway for a specific consignee and destination for which the allotment is to be made.

In arriving at the basis for the Contract and Public supplies the following procedure will be adopted.

The Colliery's raisings of all classes plus the stocks will be taken and from this figure will be deducted all preferential supplies 1 to 3 classes, the balance will be the available coal for the **pro rata** basis.

The Coalfields will be divided up into Weighbridge Sections and each section will be kept separate. The available coal for despatch from all collieries on a particular Weighbridge section will be added together and the total divided into the number of wagons available for Public, after deducting the Preferential supplies. Then each Colliery will receive a percentage of the available supply according to the total quantity of coal available at that colliery.

Each Weighbridge Section has a total working capacity of so many wagons per day and this is the figure which the Committee will take in arriving at the number of wagons available for both Preferential and Public supplies.

When wagons are supplied under "Public", collieries will be responsible for loading these against existing contracts for which wagons have been short supplied previously. If a colliery does not work up to its programme it will be given no wagon supplies to "Public."

Wagons on **pro rata** basis will only be allotted after contracts under Classes 1 to 4 have been met daily.

5. In order to arrive at the necessary figures to enable the Committee to work out the basis for each Colliery the following forms will have to be filled in by each Colliery.

1. FORM OF REGISTRATION OF COLLIERY.

This form will give the Committee the necessary details regarding each Colliery, its sidings, etc., and the total raisings for the year 1920 also the stocks at the 31st December, 1920.

These last particulars are needed as the Committee have decided that the basis for the first quarter's working will be based on the average monthly raisings for last year plus the stocks at the end of the year.

After the first quarter the raisings for January/March, 1921, and the stocks at the end of March, 1921, will form the basis for the next quarter and so on.

Their reason for adopting this procedure is that the date of starting the new scheme cannot be fixed yet and certain details must be in the hands of the Committee some time beforehand to enable them to make the necessary arrangements. Another very important point which the Committee wish to bring to the notice of Collieries is, that in the case of any Colliery having a siding or sidings served by both the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Nagpur Railway, the returns must be sent in separately showing only the actual raisings and stocks at each siding. That is, a Colliery cannot return the full raisings and stocks to each Railway.

EXAMPLE.—A Colliery raises 12,000 tons per month and the Colliery has two sidings, one the East Indian Railway and the other the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. On the 31st December, 1920, we will suppose that the East Indian Siding Pit's raisings are 8,000 tons and stocks 2,000 tons, whereas the B. N. R. Pit's raisings are 4,000 tons and stocks 5,000 tons.

The Colliery must send in two returns, one for the E. I. R. siding and the other for the B. N. R. siding. It must not return to each 12,000 tons raisings and 7,000 tons stocks.

FORM A. 1.—PREFERENTIAL SUPPLIES.

This form must be filled in and returned to the Committee so that they can have details of all preferential supplies and the arrears on the 1st February, 1921.

In this form it will be observed that the class of the preferential supply is asked for. This means that if the contract is for Locomotive Coal then against this contract in the column for class must be written 1 and so on as mentioned in para. 3 above.

FORM B. 1.—PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

Details regarding all other contracts which do not come under any of the Preferential supplies must be given in this form.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY RAISINGS AND STOCKS.

This form must be filled up and sent in to the Committee every month and must contain the correct information regarding the raisings and stocks of all classes of coal raised at each Colliery and in cases of Collieries served by both the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways separate returns must be made.

STATEMENTS OF DAILY DESPATCHES.

This form must be submitted to the Committee daily and in all cases of no supplies or despatches the form must still be sent in, showing nil.

FORMS A. AND B.

These forms must be filled in and sent in to the Committee when any new contract is proposed for registration and authorisation by the Committee if the Colliery is in their opinion undersold.

6. Authorisation against individual collieries contracts must be given preference by the contracting Collieries each month over their Public supplies.

7. Collieries will be held responsible for not indenting for wagons for public supply until they have completed their monthly supplies against contract authorisations.

8. Contract arrears in existence on the 1st Ferbuary, 1921, will be divided by 12 and will be added on to the monthly amounts of the present year's contracts or as may be arranged by agreement between buyer and seller and such arrangement must be advised at once to the Committee.

9. In certain cases of urgent necessity the Committee will be prepared to consider authorising a special supply of wagons to consumers who are in grave difficulties for wagons. It is understood that this special assistance will be given only in very special cases when an industry is in actual danger of closing down owing to lack of coal. Such supplies will be treated as advance cumulative supplies and will be deducted from the supplying Colliery's **pro rata** allotment.

10. The Committee wish to draw very special attention to the following penalty which will be enforced to the full, that is, each offence will be treated as a separate offence punishable with the full penalty.

Any Colliery which disobeys the orders of the Committee or makes false returns either of raisings, despatches, or of stocks or any Colliery which does not indent against an authorisation or which deliberately despatches coal to an unauthorised party such Colliery shall be deprived of all wagons for a period not exceeding one month for each offence.

Any Colliery which fails to send in the returns required by the Committee in time, will not be included in the next wagon basis allotment. Failure on the part of any Colliery to send in the daily returns regularly will render that Colliery liable to punishment under the previous clause and a loss of all wagons for a period of one month for each offence.

11. All collieries must fill in and return the necessary forms to:—

J. H. PATTINSON,
Chairman, Coal Transportation Committee,
Post Box No. 30, CALCUTTA,

not later than 10th May, 1921. Any colliery failing to do so will be excluded entirely from the first quarter's basis and will therefore not receive any wagons under **pro rata** basis for three months.

The forms are:—
(a) Colliery Registration Form.
(b) Preferential Supply Form A1.
(c) Public Supply Form B1.

12. All the necessary forms to be filled in as required by the Committee will be available at the following places.

Office of the Coal Transportation Committee, 1, Corporation Street, Calcutta, Assistant Secretary, Indian Mining Association, Royal Exchange Buildings, Clive Street, Calcutta; Secretary, Indian Mining Federation, 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

All weighbridge stations on the B. N. R. and E. I. R. situated in the Coalfields.

Any person wishing to have any detail explained should apply in writing to the Coal Transportation Committee.

By Order of the Committee,
J. H. PATTINSON,
Chairman,
Coal Transportation Committee.
C9251

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Size 48in. by 78in., Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 96in., Rs. 2-12-6 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia by European as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction. Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—
HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market.
Bombay No 2.

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO. LTD,

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company who have not as yet paid the Allotment money and the First Call or the First Call in respect of their shares, are hereby required to pay the same with interest from due dates on or before 14th May, 1921, at the Registered Office, No. 9, Bank Street, Bombay. In default their shares will be forfeited without any further notice as provided by the Articles of Association of the Company.

PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
28-4-21. C9189

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet taken away their shares that are lying ready long since, are hereby notified to take them away within fifteen days from date in exchange for application, Allotment and First Call receipts and Allotment Letter or transfer or Split receipts as the case may be duly signed. Thereafter the Company is not responsible for any accidental damage.

PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
28-4-21. C9190

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the members of the PARSI BARNET CRICKET CLUB will be held in the Club's premises on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 6-30 p.m. when all members are requested to be present.
R141

NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., have started MARINE Insurance Business and are accepting insurances at Tariff Rates.

M. KANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
25-29, Church Gate Street,
Bombay. C9260

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that General Power of Attorney granted to Mr. Mohidin Husseinbhai (alias) Mohiudin Husseinbhai has been revoked and the public is hereby warned against dealing with him in my name in respect of my Ganja business or otherwise whatever and if in spite of this warning any person deal with him in my name, he shall do so, at his risk and peril.
R142 MOHANJI PRANJIVANDAS.

THE PHOENIX MOTOR WORKSHOP.

WE are pleased to inform the general public that we have started this Department under expert engineers and overhauling, painting and repairs of all descriptions, to Motor Cars will be undertaken at very reasonable rates and finished within the shortest possible time.

SHAW & Co.,
Managing Agents.
The Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service, Ltd.,
Jetha Street, Lamington Road.
C9258

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921.
C9251

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OWING to the construction of the Dadar Road Overbridge, the booking of all classes of Goods traffic to and from Dadar is stopped until further notice.

W. P. PECHEY.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th April, 1921.
C 9172

APOLOGY.

Messrs. Tata Sons Limited,
Agents,
The Tata Mills Limited.

Sirs,

WE, DAULATRAM MOHANDAS CHHABRA, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay, Karachi and other places hereby tender to you our unqualified apology for having sold in Bombay, Karachi and in other places red twill and other cloths bearing a tickets and a CHAP or mark which we acknowledge to be an imitation of the ticket and chap or marks used by you on red twill sold by you and other cloth manufactured at your Mill, known as the Bombay United Mills and which you have the exclusive right to use in connection with red twill and other descriptions of cloth. The Ticket used by you is generally known as "Kadambari" ticket having depicted upon it a figure of a female in Indian costume, seated upon a rock and playing a musical instrument and the chap or mark consists of a circular ribbon and enclosing two semi circular sprays of leaves between which are depicted two clasped hands and under the said circular ribbon is a repetition of the devise of the clasped hands and the words "trade mark" and "Unity is strength" and below the latter words a rectangular figure with undercut and round corners enclosing the words "shake hand chap."

On account of our selling such red twill and other cloths bearing a ticket and a chap in imitation of the said ticket and chap used by you on your red twill and other cloths you filed a suit against us in the High Court of Bombay being Suit No. 303 of 1921, wherein be a Consent Decree made on the 7th April, 1921, we our servants and agents were by the order of the Bombay High Court retrained from selling offering for sale or dealing in any red twill or other cloths bearing the tickets used by us or bearing any other ticket or chap or mark which might be a colourable imitation of the ticket and chap used by you in connection with the red twill and other cloths. We have also ordered by the Bombay High Court to deliver up to you all tickets and chap or make in our possession or under our control which infringe the tickets and chap or mark used by you whether our tickets and chaps or marks are or are not affixed to or stamped upon pieces of red twill or other cloths. We have also been ordered by the Bombay High Court to render an account of the profits derived by us from the sale of red twill and other cloths bearing the ticket and chap or mark used by us or either of them and for such purposes we have agreed to give you inspection of all our accounts books and to give you informatin from whom and were red twill and other cloths bearing such ticket and chap or mark were purchased, and where the red twill was dyed and who dyed the same. We have also been ordered by the Bombay High Court to pay to you all profits made by us on the sale of such red twill and other cloths bearing the said ticket and chap or mark and we have also been ordered to pay costs of the suit and interest on judgment at six per cent. per annum. We have also agreed to give you in writing the apology which we hereby do and we have also agreed to have this apology published in the Bombay and Karachi local newspapers at our expense and you are at full liberty to do so.

Dated this twenty second day of April, 1921.
Witness
(Sd.) DHAURAJMAT.

We are,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) DALATRAM MOHANDAS
Partner of
Messrs. Daulatram Mohandas Chhabra
C9215

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria beg to notify to all our kind and obliging customers, that Mr. Pestonji N. Baria has now no connection whatsoever with the old and original firm of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria wholesale and retail merchants of wines, spirits, and provisions at Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and humbly request all moffusil and local patronising customers to communicate with us at the above address for all orders and enquiries which we assure them will receive our prompt and careful attention.
R116 SORABJI DAJIBHOY BARIA.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHAGWANJI GOCULDAS, who was heretofore acting as the agent of our clients VALLABHDAS GOCULDAS'S firm which carries on business in the name of Dayalji Lalji is now no more an agent of our client or his said firm and the public are hereby informed that anybody dealing with him hereafter on behalf or in the name of our client Vallabhdas Goculdas or his firm of Dayalji Lalji will do so at his own risk and our client or his said firm shall not be in any way responsible for his dealings.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1921.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for Valabhdas Goculdas.
C9262

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NATHALAL BHAGWANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE A OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure together with the stables, huts and tenements standing thereon, situate at Kandewadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1118.2 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No. 61, New Nos. 608, 614, Old Survey No. 521 and New Survey Nos. 7667 and 7668 and bounded on the South by the property of Dhaktibai S. Sukhtanker, on the East by the property of Kanji Khetsey, on the North partly by the property of Anant Balkrishna Sao and partly by lot B and on the West partly by the property of Mohanji Pranjiwan Ganjawala and partly by the property of Trimbak Pandurang Raut which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 784, 785, Street Nos. 2, and 3.

THE SCHEDULE B OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kandewadi Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasuremont three hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New Nos. 608-614, Old Survey No. 521, and New Survey Nos. 7667 and 7668 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anant Balkrishna Sau, on or towards the West by the property of Mohanji Pragjiwan Ganjawala on or towards the South by the property of the vendor and on or towards the North partly by the property of Vinayakrao Moroba Trilokekar and partly by the Kandewadi Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 786 and 787 Street Nos. 4 and 5.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1921.
PURNANAND & CLUBWALA.
C9261 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KARSONDAS NARBHERAM MEHTA, a Clerk in the office of Messrs. W. A. Graham and Co. of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased

1. PURSHOTUMDAS THAKORE-DAS MEHTA, a Merchant, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort. 2. JAMNADAS NARBHERAM MEHTA, a Clerk, residing at Dady Seth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort. 3. CHANDULAL NAGINDAS MEHTA, a Clerk residing at Kandewady, outside the Fort. 4. CHANDULAL VITHALDAS DOCTOR, a Medical Practitioner, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort all of Bombay, Modh. Bania Hindu Inhabitants, the executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the [illegible] year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,
The 6th day of April. 1921.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
C9254 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LAMIGTON ROAD.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the following property at Lamington Road, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Nagindas Dulabhdas, deceased, on behalf of the proving executors of the last Will and Codicils of the said deceased. The executors will not be bound to accept the highest of any offer.

The offers should be sent so as to reach the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than the 9th day of May, 1921.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the two messuages, tenements or chawls built or standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 428 and New No. 13997 and New Survey No. 1/6911 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E Nos. 2736, 2737, 2738 and 2739 and Street Nos. 97, 99, 1 and 2 and containing by admeasurement 1,904 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on or towards the West by the said Lamington Road, on or towards the North by the property of Harichand purshotamdas and on or towards the South by the Municipal Rain Water Drain.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1921.
MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Manibai, widow of Nagindas Dulabhdas, Gangadas Mangaldas Nalawalla and Bai Ganga, widow of Namilal Chunilal Goonderia, the proving executries and executor of the last Will and Codicils of the late Mr. Nagindas Dulabhdas, deceased.
C9246

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI SULLEMAN SALLOH MAHOMED have contracted to sell to our client Mr. SONI PARSHOTUM MONJEE, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwady Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 58 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2056 and Street No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that the property of Bai Rahimathai Moosa Karmali, on or towards the North by the property of E. G. Hossein and Co., on or towards the West by the Khetwady Back Road and on or towards the South by the property of Kedarbai Varaya.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1921.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
C9259 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4227.

AUCTION SALE OF 124 BALES COTTON DYEING, 5 BALES COLOURED WEFT, 1 BALE BLEACHED DORIA, 11 BALES KHAKI LONG CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Muljee Jetha Market, opposite the gate of Dharmaraj Galli, by order of Messrs. The Planet Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Punjabee Nanakchand Ishwarsingh:—

124 bales of Cotton dyeing including:—
62 bales No. 210, 24 yards, 6 lbs., each 60 pcs.
29 bales No. 86, 24 yards, 6 lbs., each 60 pcs.
25 bales No. 21, 24 yards, 6 lbs., each 60 pcs.
6 bales No. 59, 24 yards, 6 lbs., each 60 pcs.
2 bales No. 43, 24 yards, 5 lbs., each 80 pcs.
5 bales coloured Weft 9776, 24 yards, 6 lbs., each 60 pieces.
1 bale Bleached Doria No. 3003, 24 yards of 100 pieces.
11 bales Khaki Long Cloth No. 17100, 39 yards, each of 50 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO COLOUR MERCHANTS
AUCTION SALE OF 20 PACKAGES OF CONGO RED.

On THURSDAY, the 5th day of May, 1921, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the office concerned:—

20 packages Congo Red each of about 200/250 lbs.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th May, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED GOODS.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator-General of the following Estate, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort:—

Re. Estate of Miss Edith Smith—Ladies' wearing apparels as skirts, jackets, blouses, aprons, dresses, overcoat, boots, shoes, etc.

Re. Estate of Charles Long—Wearing apparels such as singlets, drawers, trousers, shirts, coats, boots, and shoes.

Re. Estate of Shaik Usman Karamatali—Wearing apparels such as loongies, pyrans, carpet, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th May, 1921.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

SITUATION VACCANT.

REQUIRED AT ONCE—Reliable CLERK, capable of keeping stock books. Those with previous experience only need apply ARMY & NAVY STORES.
A C9239

WANTED.—An expert CORRESPONDENT CLERK, knowing typing. Apply THE MOTOR ACCESSORIES SUPPLY CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
A R133

PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT WANTED for alround work. and retouching. Apply Box No. 3622 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R154

WANTED.—A MAN, knowing English and Gujerati account's for Africa and good English teacher. See Mr. DAMODAR ANANDJI, C/o No. 2, Karwar Street,
A R109

WANTED — A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with knowledge of Typewriting and Book-keeping. Parsee preferred. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, Hornby Road, between 3 and 6 p.m.
A R123

WANTED—An intelligent MOTOR MECHANIC, a man who understands well the various motor parts. Apply stating experience, age, wages, at the previous place to Box No. 2994, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C0165

REQUIRED—A MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN and TRACER. Apply in person with previous service certificates to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.
A C9237

WANTED for Mofussil Mill GUJERATHI CLERKS, knowing English Salary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60, including temporary allowance according to qualifications. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials stating qualifications to Box No. 3013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A G9238

WANTED.—A thoroughly reliable and experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, one experienced in Government work preferable. Pay Rs. 100—10—150. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to the LABOUR OFFICE, Secretariat, Bombay between the hours of 11 and 1 only.
A C 9182

WANTED—PROFESSOR of English to teach Senior and if necessary Junior Classes in the D. A. V. College, Lahore. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications, age, experience and terms to the SECRETARY, Managing Committee, D. A. V. College, Lahore.
A C9236

WANTED in Ajmer Division, TELEPHONE OPERATORS, starting pay Rs. 50. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Matriculation or School Final Examination. Applications in candidates own handwriting should be submitted at once to the DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, Telegraphs, Ajmer Division, Ajmer.
A C9248

WANTED.—A MIDWIFE on monthly pay of Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40 by annual increment of Rs. 2 with a house rent allowance of Rs. 10 per month for the Kurla Municipal Dispensary. Applications stating qualifications, age and caste should be sent to the undersigned on or before 15-5-1921. (Sd.) J. S. PEREIRA, Chairman, Managing Committee Kurla Municipality.
A C 9195

WANTED—1. An ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take over the charge of the Lahore Electric Supply Company's Works. Only those possessing experience of erection and running of D.C. and A. C. stations need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Applications stating experience and approximate date available, should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th May, 1921. CHAIRMAN, the Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., LAHORE.
A C9243

SITUATION WANTED.

A Young, energetic Roorkee qualified SUB-ENGINEER, about to be demobilized (15th May), seeks EMPLOYMENT. An all-round man with experience in Immigration Roads, Buildings and Railways in India and Mespot. Good labour organiser. Excellent testimonials. Member of Pelman. Institute and student of I. C. Schools, London. Present salary Rs. 300 per month. Would accept any salary with good prospects. Apply Box No. 3012, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R121

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—HALLS for Office purposes in Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. Apply stating terms to Post Box No. 3000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C C 9180

TO BE LET.—Ten MOTOR GARAGES in Ropewalk Street behind Meadows Street. For Rent, etc., apply to Messrs. R. D. BIRLA & CO., 18, Meadows Street, Bombay.
C R132

TO LET—GODOWNS, 90 by 25, at Mount Road, "B" Anjirbang. Inquire HARIRAM BHIMJI & SONS, c/o Dr. Shroff Building, Mazagon.
C R120

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET—Spacious Bungalow ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharak Bazar, near Musjid Bunder or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R118

TO BE LET.—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princess and Nobles. Apply RATANSHAW RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR, Walkeshwar Road, No 2 Dadyseth Estate.
C R2947

TO BE SUB-LET—On Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, 2 bed-rooms with bath-rooms, one combined drawing and dining room, one pantry or a small room, one kitchen, up to December, 1921. Separate entrance on the ground floor. Apply Box No. 3020, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R147

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR, FIRST FLOOR, and GODOWN of a Building at Dady Ardeshir Cross Lane, near Madhav Baug. Apply to HAJI ALIMOHOMED HAJI TARMAHOMED, SONA CHANDIWALA near Mumbadevi, Bombay.
C R155

BOARD, & ROOMS, ETC.

TO BE LET—OFFICE ROOM and a GODOWN in Fort. Rent Rs. 40 and Rs. 30 only. Apply Box No. 3021. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R156

TO BE LET for Hindoos only—Well lighted and airy ROOMS with up-to-date sanitary and water supply arrangements with electric lights. And shops and godowns also to be let in the same building near docks Wadi Bunder Bridge. Sandhurst Plot No. 105. Apply to Owner ALLIMAHOMED.
E R 79

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Large property with two Bunglows with out houses and forty stables, area admeasuring two acres and six gunthas, situated on Bhavani Peth Road. Annual rental income amount Rs. 5,000 or even more. Good and rare opportunity for nice investments. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, UNION TRADING COMPANY.
G C 9176

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—6 PETROL TRAM CARS in good working order, accommodating 46 passengers each, 5 HORSE TRAM CARS, 12 ONE CYLINDER MAGNETO useful for motors and tram cars. Also miscellaneous tramway stores, Ball bearings, etc. S. P. MERCHANTS & Co., Bhimnath Stables, Baroda.
J C9221

FOR SALE—One teakwood built MOTOR LAUNCH, complete in order, with reversing gear shaft, propelor and tools. Length o. a. 17', Breadth 5' Depth 3'. Draft 2', Brook Motor Engine of about 4 B. H. P. Single cylinder, speed 10 to 15 miles per hour Rs. 2,000. Apply Box No. 3008, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle".
J 9214

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A second-hand or new Power Driven MORTAR MILL, 7 feet in diameter, complete. State lowest price required to Messrs. VUSSONJEE MUNJEE & CO., 211, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
K C9249

WANTED—A Second-hand ENGINE of 400 or 500 horse-power, one new LANCASHIRE BOILER, 30 by 7½, 180 lbs. pressure and one Economiser of 96 tubes. Write with specification and lowest price to Box No. 3011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R119

FOR SALE—One Holland-make Cocoanut OIL EXPELLER with Tempering Apparatus and one Filter complete; very little used. Write Messrs. KHANCHAND LUNIDARAM, D. P. & CO., Khori Garden, KARACHI.
K 9230

WANTED TO PURCHASES—Double feed double Royal PRINTING MACHINES new or secondhand; and sell Oil Engines, Grinding Mills German Gold Rolling Mills etc. Apply CENTRAL TRADING AGENCY, Hira building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.
K R54

EDUCATIONAL.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND—Theory and High Speed Classes are conducted by Professional Shorthand Writer and expert teacher of 17 years' experience. Special Classes for Ladies. Apply PRINCIPAL, Alexandra Commercial College, opposite Whiteaway.
M R148

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and best institute. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS ALIDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

PIANOS.—Mark "Petroff," new very handsome and of excellent tone can be obtained at a very reasonable price from CZECHOSLOVAK CENTRAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION, 21, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Fort.
N R146

FOR SALE—One barometer, microscope, physical balance, weight scale, electric fan, furniture and clinical laboratory apparatus. Inquire 3-30 to 6 p.m., late Dr. SORAB NARIMAN'S ROOMS. 259, Hornby Road, opposite Naysari Buildings.
R R144

CUT AND CRISTAL GLASS and all kinds of glassware from Czechoslovakia (prewar Austria) you can buy at very reasonable price only through CZECHOSLOVAK CENTRAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION, 21, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Fort.
N R145

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rs. 20,000 in a good profitable business. Apply for terms and particulars to Box No. 3023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R152

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
National Portable No. 3 with Case	125
Remington 7, 2 Cols., Rs. 120, Oliver 3...	125
Empire 2, Rs. 150, Sun, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ...	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Policy.	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief ...	325
Underwood 5, new, used few days	325
Remington 10, new, used few days	375
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 250 American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, American Rebuilt, Brief	275
Royal No. 5, Visible, 2 Cols., Bk Spacer.	175

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED TO EARN Rs. 30 even from first day guaranteed in wages. Idea explained on receipt of annas 8. GHATALAH CO., CHITTOOR.
T R140

WANTED—An AGENCY of a Fire Insurance Company for the whole of Bombay Presidency by experienced hands. A decent amount of business guaranteed if liberal terms are offered. Apply Box No. 3018, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R134

WANTED—SNUFF CUSTOMERS to know that we stock best and fresh Mangalore and G. B.'s Medicated SNUFF. Price varying from 1 anna to 4 annas per tola. R. H. LITTLEWOOD, opposite Pandya Dharamshala, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
T R156

WANTED—SOLE AGENCIES of reliable Indian firms and manufacturers in Swadeshi cloths, candles, matches, soaps, brushes for the Punjab. Invited samples with quotations. Bank reference given. Advertisement circulated and secured. Apply KARAMCHAND ROOP LAL & CO., LAHORE.
T C9257

BEST OPPOBTUNITY.—Godrej Safe 50" in height Fire Proof, for sale, can be seen at Krishnajee Chinoo and Sons, Thakurdwar, Girgaon, Bombay. For price, etc., Please apply KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R151

A firm of yarn merchants dealing in all sorts of Indian, Japanese and English yarns, desires to open correspondence with Agents all over India, with a view to open business connections. Please reply to Box No. 3016, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R115

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with B. S and Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Blick Portable with T. case Rs. 100. Secondhand Oliver Rs 100. Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters Eureka and Tagger Ribbons Carbons. Repairs a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort.
T

RUPEES 165 will bring you improved model of 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriter equipped with all modern devices and compact carrying case. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer you a brand new typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special introductory low price. We have very few left now and this offer will never be repeated. Buy to-day from Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE KENNEDY SEA FACE RIDE between Chowpatty and Marine Lines overbridge will be CLOSED to the public from 9th May, 1921, on account of work in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

LL. W. LEWIS,
Chief Engineer, Reclamation, Development Directorate.
9263

THE COTTON AND COMMERCIAL TRUST, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTARY MEETING of The COTTON and COMMERCIAL TRUST, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1921, at 3 p.m., (Standard Time).

Dated this 28th day of April 1921.
By order of the Board of Directors.

LALJI NARANJI & Co.,
Managing Agents.
C9252

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 45 BALES DOMESTIC OF THE GLOBE MILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Seth Kanji Liladhar:—

20 bales each 24 pieces uncalendered Domestic of the Globe Mills No. 27951, 40 inches 57 yards and 20 lbs.

25 bales each 25 pieces Zanzibar Domestic of the Globe Mills No. 750, 35 inches, 30 yards and 7 lbs.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th May, 1921.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday 6th May, 1921, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of Tents, I. P. Flies, Ioner, Walls and G. S. 150 lbs. Lamps old, Stoves, Axespick heads, Felt old, Wagon G. S. Clock, water bottles, tubs, spoons, forks, Knives, shovels old, Gunny old, Canvas old, Tin old Barrows wheel, Blankets old, Panvels of sorts, cordage cotton old, Steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, tools, Bicycles, Vices, are old, Mandrolles, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware web old, Shoots, rags old cloth, mattress, cases shutter, brackets, ground sheets, Tie Rods old, Brass and Copper, cooking pots, Domoootic old, tanks, and copper Wheels of sorts, Balances spring, Timber firewood, Camp kettles, Drums, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1921.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MANECK HOUSE" ON GOWALIA TANK ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Narmadashankar Harjiwan Joshi and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the second mortgagee by the Indenture of second mortgage dated the 16th day of February, 1920, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the second mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned property, free from the claim of the first mortgagee Mr. Bhimdiwala for Rs. 1,50,000 with interest under Indenture of Mortgage dated 18th day of February 1920.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven (1,677) square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Cumballa Hill, Altamount Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 863 and 867, New Nos. B/2782 and 3011, Old Survey Nos. 64, 82, 64 and 65, and New Survey No. B/7068 together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, hereditaments, structures, fixtures and premises, etc., erected and standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3429 (1) and 3429 (1A) and Street Nos. 1 and 2, Altamount Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Framroz Dinshaw Tarapore walla and others, on or towards the West by the property of Ratanji Shapurji Tata, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Shorabji Palanji Frenchman and now to Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee, at their office in Hummum Street, fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 115 CASES PROVISIONS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Room next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. R. Khanna and Sons, Provision Merchants, Abdul Rehman Street:—

5 cases Libby's [illegible] white asparagus tips.
50 cases pink salmon.
10 cases red salmon.
10 cases cooked corned beef.
10 cases ox tongues.
5 cases ox tongues.
5 cases sheep tongues.
5 cases lunch tongues.
5 cases baked beans in tomato sauce.
5 cases assorted soups.
5 cases assorted [illegible].

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent at the fall of the hammer and balance within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th May, 1921.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS
Always use our
World-Renowned Hair Oils
Reg. No. 1
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Amla and Kapci As. Eight and Rupee one per bottle
Try to make your eyes like Electric light
Always use our
World-renowned Real Pearl Surma

RED SURMA
It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also sty, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, etc., and makes eye cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re 1 one only.)
MEGHJI HIRJAS & Co.
Opp. Madhav Baug. Khakhar Buildings,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION
To-Night at 9-30 p. m. To-Night
PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
after giving one performance the Circus goes to Dadar instead of, to Mustan Tank. A choice programme will be gone through.
PRICES :—
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8,
GRAND OPENING AT DADAR
SATURDAY 7th MAY 1921
V. G. PATWARDHAN.
Proprietor,
R. V. PATWARDHAN.
Manager.

AMUSEMENT,

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
GRAND NEW PICTURE BILL.
A 5 reel Photo-play :
"A FOOL & HIS MONEY"
A beatiful and funny drama in which the hero buys an old castle finds out a ghost, protects a woman, fights avillainous count' loses his heart, wins the woman.
Also a funny comic :—
"SUSIE OF THE FOLLIES"
EXCELLENT PLOTS !
BEATIFUL SCENES !!
SPLENDID ACTING !!!
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices :—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE ROCKIES
Episode 9. The Perilous Path
Episode 10. The Secret of the Trunk
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the World
SNAIL'S COURTSHIP
PATHE CARTOON
VICHY AND IT'S SURROUNDING
IN NATURAL COLOUR

WHEN THE WIND BLOWS.
BULLARD COMIC
TIMES
5-15 & 10-30 P. M. Daily
MATINEES on Bank Holiday & Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
Popular Prices.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA
MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
TO-NIGHT
FIFTH INSTALMENT
of the Brother's Vitagraph Serial
THE SILENT AVENGER
featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN
Saturday 14th May
Dont fail to see
VALMIKI
produced by Hindusthan Film Co
SAT. MAY 21st
MAHASATI ANASUYA
produced by
KOHINOOR FILM Co.
of
SUDAMA and RUKMINI PAMB.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS,
and
THE CONFERENCE ON DRAMA
organised by
The Amateur Dramatic Association, Bangalore City.
15th-21st, May 1921
to be opened by
SRIMATI SAROJINI NAIDU
For further particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary.
The Amateur Dramatic Association Publications:—
1 Drama in the East and West, by Mr. C. R. Reddy, M.A (Cantab)
4 annas a copy.
2 The Play of Brahma, an Essay on Drama in National Renaissance, by James H. Cousins. (In the Press)
12 annas per copy.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45 p.m.
"MR. WU"
A TALE OF CHINESE VENDETTA
featuring
MATHESON LANG
The most popular Screen-hero of the day in a feast of real Oriental splendour and spirit.
Charlie Chaplin
IN
"EASY STREET"
It is absolutely Charlie's Mirthful Picture.
Don't You Dare Laugh at Constable Chaplin
He is the bravest cop in the world—but he's never been one before.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"GARRYOWEN"
Picturisation of the famous Novel
by
H DE VERE STACPOOLE
Adaptation and production for the screen
by
GEORGE PEARSON
This is a film with an Irish setting Michel French of Drumgool was the sport of the Gods. He was of an Irish temperament but he possessed also an Irish Purse, and an Irish Purse is not quite as long as that of a broker in Bombay.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
SESSUE HAYAKAWA
"THE ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE"
in
The Romantic story of love, Loyalty and intrigue in the smart set of London's Society.
GAUMONT GRAPHIC
PATHE PICTORIAL

THE EMPRESS
COMING SHORTLY
"DHRUVA CHARITRA"
produced by
MADAN THEATRES LD.
The second super "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece. A Pouranic spectacle of unusual splendour.
PRODUCED BY SIGNOR E. De Vignore
WATCH FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
Present
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
a magnificent Fraternity Photo-drama
"THE FORBIDDEN WOMAN"
(6 Reels-6000 feet)
Featuring the celebrated Emotional Star
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
A 2 Reel Larry Semon Comedy "Schooldays" in the programme.
Four shows Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS Present
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK,
A SUPERB VITAGRAPH PRODUCTION
"THE GAMBLERS"
(6 Reels—6,000 feet).
Featuring The well-known stars
Harry Morey and Helen Fergusson.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD.)

A SPORTING OFFER :-Rs. 45 Gents' & Ladies' Footwear for only Rs. 25 per pair.

GENTS'

Brown and Black Glace Kid Willow Calf, Boxcalf, Best quality Boots and Shoes.

LADIES'

Brown and Black Kid Patent Leather and varieties of Welknown maker's Court and Strep Shoes.

LADIES' White Canvas and Black Satin Shoes Brown Sandles one bar and Lace Shoes for Kiddies.

OFFERED AT REDUCED PRICES.

GRAND REMOVAL **SALE**

THE BRITISH STORES

239, HORNBY ROAD.
BOMBAY.,

FANCY GOODS.

We are also offering all the miscellaneous fancy goods; Fur Toys, Musical Boxes different Kinds of games, Dressing Cases, Wallats, Purses, Mathews' patant toy modles, etc. at reduction of four annas in the rupee.

Come Early and Select The Best.

We are forced to vacate our Premises, owing to the remodelling of the Building, occupied by us at present.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO

NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.
Incorporated in Portugal.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 45,000,000 (£10,956,000)
Capital Paid-up Esc. 28,000,000 (£6,828,000)
Reserve Fund Esc. 24,300,000 (£5,537,804)
STATE BANK OF THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
Head Office—LISBON.
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LONDON:—275, Throgmorton Street, E.C 2.
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OTHER BRANCHES.
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Madeira.
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Over 500 correspondents in all important Commercial Centres.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
BOMBAY (Temporary) OFFICE.
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New Year Presents.
OF
Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.
COME AND SELECT AT
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Phone 2943

Cotton Blankets.

BEWARE of the FOREIGN COTTON BLANKETS now on the market and being offered by our competitors.

ZERO Blankets are manufactured in India, with Indian Capital and Labour.

Quality and Price to suit Co-operators and Non-Co-operators.

COLOURS:—Strawberry, Fawn, Grey, at Rs. 2-4 each. Red and Khaki, at Rs. 2-6 each. ex our Depot.

Colonial . . . Manufacturing Co.
Above HILL SAWYER & Co.
Ormiston Road, BOMBAY.

Your Baby's Welfare.

Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on that as on anything. The 'Allenburys' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than

'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists
ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

Trade Mark

Special representative for India.
A. H. P. JENNINGS,
Box 2198, CALCUTTA.

WHERE OTHER KNOWN REMEDIES HAVE FAILED,
PINAK'S AGUE MIXTURE
has carried the day in removing immediately, all kinds of fevers viz; Ague, Malaria influenza, etc.
SOLD BY
H. H. JETHABHAI & Co.
Sittaram Buildings.
near Crawford Market;
BOMBAY.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princes St., BOMBAY.

AGENTS REQUIRED.
SPORTING ENTERPRICE.
Ex-Service Men, whole or Spare time
LIBERAL REMUNERATION.
Apply by letter, CAPT. HAMMOND
45, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E. C. 2.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

May, 3.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady for Fuuly Good M.G. Broach July/August at Rs. 335 and gradually declined to Rs. 326. Soon after an rumour of 46 points higher in American futures the rate went up to Rs. 340 which was the price at 3 p.m. The market then again declined to Rs. 326 and finally closed at Rs. 335. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 337 and closed at Rs. 336½.

Our market for ready cotton opens to-day with a better feeling in consequence of continued demand from Japan shippers, who are buying high class ready cotton.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	...309
,, ,,	July/August.	...336 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May	...226
,, ,,	July.	...240
Fine Oomra ...	May	...269
,, ,,	July.	...288

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.
QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	April-May		309
,, ,, ,,	July-Augt.		334
Fully Good Bengal	May		226
,, ,, ,,	July		242
Fine Oomra's	May		268
,, ,,	July		286

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations 6 p. m. 3rd May, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Bazaar Rates.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	63	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	68	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	69	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	8	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	75	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0
Teaseed, Black	58	0	0
Poppyseed White	11	8	0
Groundnuts	70	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley—	48	0	0
Castorseed	44	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seed Ready	40	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat May	9	7	9
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	14	12	9
Linseed, Sept.	13	15	0
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teaseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teaseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teaseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 11/16
Bank Demand	1/3 3/4
Doc Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 5/16
Fcs. Demand	319
American Dollars	338
Hongkong Dollars	197
Shanghai	266
Japan	187 1/2
Singapore	178 1/2

Market:— Steady

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	250	235	220
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	285	275	260
M.G. Central P. No. 1	320	310	295
M.G. Central P. No. 2	305	295	280
M.G. Broach	320	310	295
M.G. Punjab American	345	330	315

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 2nd May, 1921.

Cotton	10653	Bales
Wheat	126.8	Cwts.
Linseed	3142	,,
Rape, etc.	518	,,
Gingellyseed	71	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	,,
Groundnuts	196	,,
Castorseed	107	,,
Rice	542.77	,,
Myrabollams	2511	,,
Cottonseed	2499	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	,,
Gram	369	,,
Juwar	1897	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	3411	,,
Bajra	494	,,
Coal	1349	Tons

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

3rd May 1921.

Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass 3/4	83	8	0
Do. 1	85	8	0
Do. 1¼	85	8	0
Do. 1 1/2	85	0	0
Do. 1¾	87	0	0
Do. 2	87	0	0

COPPER RATES.

3rd May 1921.

Copper 3/4	83	8	0
Do. 1/	90	0	0
Do. 1¼	99	0	0
Do. 1 1/2	99	0	0
Do. 1¾	99	0	0
Do. 2/	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars			
Panch teka Joint	86	0	0
Copper English Bars	85	0	0
Brass-Bars	36	0	0
Lead	58		

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, May 3.

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 29-3-0.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 90-13-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3-23/32.
D. D. on London 1/3-¾.
3 M/st. D. A. 1/4-3/16.
D. D. on Paris Frcs. 320.
3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 355.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 185.
60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 180.
American Cross rate dollars 3.97-1/8.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 51.
German Cross rate 262.
London Silver spot D. 34-7/8.
London Silver forward D. 34½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 81-8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22. 100.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 71.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cent Paper 57-4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent Municipal due 1939-49. 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

H. E. Lord Ronaldshay and staff arrived at Darjeeling on Monday afternoon.

An Oorgaum message of May 2 says:—Two rockbursts occurred in Nundydrug mine, as a result of which one man has been killed and ten injured.—(A. P.)

TEL. WORSHIP
MOTOR OWNERS

Why? You pay more money when you get *Rower* 1920 Brand New 4 Cylinder Rs. 11,500.

A accessories are stocked and sold at lowest prices.

BRITISH AUTOMOBILES
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE
EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,
Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Estd. 1891)
Telepone No. 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT."

FURUKAWA WIRES

Just unpacked Consignments of

Insulation Testing Sets,
Heating Apparatus,
Boilers, Toasters, Irons
Heating Plates,
Watchman's Clocks
Fancy Presentation Table Lamps
Illumination Strips
Also Pumps, Motors, A. C. & D. C. Fans, etc.
Prices on Application.

SUPERIO MAKE

PARIPAN
NACOUER ENAMEL
THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT BECOMES.

The Paripan Process of Painting has been used throughout India both for Inside and Outside work for some years past. Its chief characteristics are **Durability, Beauty of Finish** and **Resistance to the trying Climatic Conditions.**

The modern house is not complete in its furnishing and appointments if Paripan is absent. No Landlord or Tenant realizes how easily and cheaply property is maintained in a new and spotless condition unless he has experience of Paripan

House cleaning and the removal of grease, finger marks and dirt from the paint work and doors are processes never keenly sought after. Paripan reduces their unpleasantness to vanishing point.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO—
The Sole Agents in WESTERN INDIA:
SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.
20, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Superscribed mails for China and Japan close at 6-30 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius and Persion close at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 5.

Results of the first LL.B., the Intermediate M.B.B.S. and the B. Sc: Exam, University Hall, 12-45 p.m.
Meeting of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Presidency Association Rooms, 6-15 p.m.
The Apollo Mills Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, 375 Hornby Row, 4 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M
Punjab mail	17	0	1	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jabbulpore)	18	05		0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8			30
Madras Mail	8	40		15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	2	0	14	15
Poona Express	10	40	7	55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	21	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

	Arrivals	Departures
Bombay–Peshawar Mail	4 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20*
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	1 30	7 12

*N TE.—"The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road."

BOMBAY STRIKES CONTINUE.

The workmen of the P. and O. the Bombay Steam Navigation and the British India Steam Navigation Companies are still holding out.

BHARAT BANDHU SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, the Shivaji birthday festival will be celebrated on Monday, the 9th instant, at 9 p.m., in the late Seth Dhondiba Panduji Banker's hall at Grant Road.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the workers and volunteers of the F Ward Congress Committee will meet to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Mr. Jivraj Nensey's bungalow, Matunga, near the G. I. P. Railway Station.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for China and Japan per s. s. Calcutta Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 4th instant, and not on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, as previously notified.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s. s. Siroa will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, May 11.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

On and from this day the office of the above referred to Committee will remain open from 11 a.m. (S. T.) to 6 p.m. (S. T.), instead of 8 a.m. in the morning and 8 p.m. in the night, as notified before.

A meeting of the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday, the 9th instant, at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), to frame rules and regulations for the working of the District Congress Committee.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAIN.

The Coronor held an inquest regarding the death of Yadavrao Rambhav a hawker, aged sixteen, who was trying to cross the railway lines at Byculla Station on Monday at about 11-30 a.m. when the Poona Mail, which does not stop there, came up and knocked him down. He was thrown at a distance by the impact from the running train and died at once:

The jury returned a verdict of death by his having been knocked down by a train, whilst he was crossing the lines.

UNLICENCED POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad one Goolkhan Sherkhan was charged with keeping 18lbs. of opium, amounting to Rs. 900, without any licence.

The facts of the case are that yesterday at 11-15 p.m. the accused, who arrived at the Victoria Terminus by the Nasik Pessenger, was searched, on suspicion, by an Excise Sepoy No. 71 and the opium in question was found on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to 5 months rigorous imprisonment.

MATUNGA TICKET COLLECTORS.

ALLEGED WHIPPING.

A correspondent writes us that a few weeks ago two ticket-collectors at Matunga were alleged to have whipped two passengers at Matunga (G. I. P. Railway Station) at midnight. The Matunga Residents' Association had strongly protested against it and reported the matter to the Railway authorities. After long correspondence with the Company, a deputation was appointed by the Association to wait upon the Railway authorities. At the appointed time the deputation went to the office of the Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, and waited for half an hour, but as usual the "Budda Sahib" could not spare even a few minutes for the gentlemen; hence the members had to return without seeing him. I do not understand why the authority in question gave the appointment at all when he was not willing to see the members. Was he not knowing that he was the public servant? Does he not know that it would be an insult to the members of the deputation if he would not see them after inviting them. The public would be surprised to find that G. I. P. Railway, boasting to be "the biggest Railway" in India, has such officers who have not taken care to make inquiries and get the report about the matter in respect of which serious allegations were made by the public against their staff, for weeks together?

Now the Company has regretted for not receiving the deputation and has directed the Deputy Traffic Superintendent to go personally on the spot and make inquiries. The Company has now asked for the cooperation of the Matunga Residents' Association to help him in getting the witnesses. Will the Company now find out the real offenders and take them to task?

Their Excellencies gave a Garden Party at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Tuesday afternoon.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

REPORT FOR FIRST QUARTER 1921.

The following are the extracts from the Executive Health Officer's Report for the first quarter of 1921.

The provisional figures of the Census taken on the 18th March, amounted to 11,12,953 persons, and show an increase of about two lacks over those of 1911, as was anticipated in the previous reports. There was again a rise in the number of deaths from Influenza and Respiratory Diseases. Small-pox and Plague were prevalent, causing respectively 180 and 167 deaths.

The births registered during the quarter numbered 4,662 and the deaths 16,893 as compared with 5,724 births and 12,175 deaths in the fourth quarter of the preceding year.

The first quarterly period of 1921 as compared with the fourth of 1920, accordingly shows an increase of 4,718 in the total number of deaths, which has been chiefly due to a rise in the number of deaths from Influenza, Ague and Remittent fever, diseases of the Respiratory system, Plague and Small-pox (vide Table III).

The mortality from Plague, which caused 167 deaths as against 61 in the first quarter of 1920, was 309 less than the decennial mean. The disease assumed epidemic proportions from the week ending 19th March.

Influenza accounted for 524 deaths as compared with 222 deaths in the preceding quarter and 865 in the corresponding quarter of 1920.

The deaths among infants under the age of 1 year numbered 3,999 as against 3,004 in the three months ended 31st December, 1920.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The number of births registered (4,662) was 102 less than the average of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium.

The deaths from all causes registered in the City during the quarter numbered 16,893 and exceeded the decennial average by 6,066.

The figure 16,893 represents the gross mortality in the quarter, and includes 669 deaths among persons newly arrived in and not belonging to the City. Of these 669 deaths, 17 were due to Small-pox, 6 to Plague, 1 to Cholera and 675 to other causes.

The infantile mortality 3,896 exceeded the mean of the corresponding quarters of the decennium by 1,775. The principal causes of death in infants under the age of 1 year are shown in Table IV.

The deaths of children under the age of 5 years numbered 6,606 as against 4,448 in the preceding quarter and 4,025 in the corresponding quarter of 1920. From Table IV (Appendix) it will be seen that in this age-period Pneumonia caused 2,169 deaths, Bronchitis 815, Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature birth 1,187, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 580, Dysentery 107, Small-pox 71 and Measles 90 deaths.

The number of deaths registered in each month of the quarter was as follows, namely, 5,302 in January, 5,253 in February and 6,438 in March (vide Table I, Appendix).

The maximum number of deaths reported during the quarter on a single day was attained on 28th March, when 253 deaths were registered. This excessive mortality in so far as it was not fortuitous was chiefly due to Influenza and to the fatal diseases of the Respiratory system, to which Influenza commonly gives rise. The lowest daily mortality in the quarter, namely 141 deaths, was recorded on the 3rd January in a period when a marked diminution in the mortality from Influenza and Respiratory diseases had taken place.

During the quarter 3,395 certificates of the cause of death were received: 1,249 from Medical Practitioners; 36 from Hakims and Vaidyas; 1,511 from different Hospital Authorities, the cause of 411 deaths was certified by the Commissioner of Police and of 158 by the Coroners of Bombay.

The District Registrars certified the cause of death of 20 persons after seeing them during their last illness and verified the cause of death of 13,486 persons on the information gathered from the relatives of the deceased and of 10 after seeing the dead bodies.

Of the total number of deaths, 4,980 were of persons born in Bombay, 10,987 of those born out of Bombay, and 926 were of those whose place of birth could not be traced.

At the Burying and Burning Grounds of the City, 11,519 bodies (including 479 still-born) were buried, 5,421 burnt and 445 (including 13 still-born) were conveyed to the Towed of Silence. At the Haines Road Cemetary, 735 bodies were cremated at Municipal expense.

From Hakims and Vaidyas no notification was received during the quarter.

The small-pox cases reported during the period numbered 416 as against 347 in the corresponding quarter of 1920. 47 occurred in January, 108 in February and 261 in March. 10 of the total cases were imported.

The total number of deaths from Small-pox during the quarter was 180 being 68 less than the average of the preceding decennium (1911-1920). Of these, 17 fatal cases occurred among recent arrivals. Small-pox was declared epidemic from week ending 26th March.

Twenty-six deaths from small-pox occurred among children under one year of age of whom 19 were not vaccinated. The vaccinal condition of the remaining 7 children is not known.

Of the Mahomedan pilgrims proceeding to the Haj, 3 (males) were primarily vaccinated and 322 were revaccinated (231 males and 91 females.)

Cholera caused 2 deaths during the quarter as against the decennial average of 867.4 cases of Cholera (including 1 imported) were registered during the quarter 2 in January and 2 in February.

PLAGUE.

The number of deaths from Plague registered during the quarter was 167; 5 were registered in January, 30 in February and 132 in March as compared with 4 in January, 27 in February and 30 in March 1920. The fatal cases were 156 more than in the preceding quarter but 309 less than the decennial average.

The number of Plague attacks registered during the quarter was 212; 5 were reported in January, 35 in February and 172 in March.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza caused 524 deaths during the quarter against 865 in the corresponding period of 1920, 222 in the preceding quarter and a decennial average of 98. One hundred and seventy cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were reported during the quarter, 92 by private Medical Practitioners, and 78 by the District Registrars.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The number of new cases treated at the Municipal Dispensaries, including the Bai Gowrabai Branch Dispensary and the Branch Dispensary at Parbhadevi Road was 17,511 (11,287 males and 6,224 females), being 5,766 less than in the preceding quarter and 2,032 less than in the first quarter of 1920; the total number of attendances was 98,007. Of the patients treated, 431 were at their houses.

In addition 1,430 new cases (872 males and 558 females) were treated at the Colaba and Victoria Bunder Charitable Dispensaries to which a contribution is paid by the Municipality and which are under the control of the Registrar, No. 1 District, who visits them daily. The total attendances at the two dispensaries numbered 4,565.

During the quarter, 5,961 visits were paid to houses, chawls and huts by the Nurses working under the District Registrars who inquired into 655 cases of ordinary sickness, 85 cases of infectious diseases and 193 deaths amongst the female population of the City. They also attended 290 confinements and confirmed 1,976 births returns.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

FURTHER HEARING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Sastri charged Krishnaji Bhivaji, Vithal Bhaskar and Gajanand K. Lele with criminal breach of trust in respect of one cotton twist valued at Rs. 600 to Rs. 700.

Mr. J. Patel, Bar-at-law, appeared for prosecution (instructed by Mr. Kirk Smith, Public Prosecutor), and Mr. D. A. Tulzapurkar for accused Nos. 1 and 3 and Mr. Mohib for No. 2 holding Mr. Gadkeri, pleader's brief.

Further hearing of the case was again continued yesterday.

Mr. Kalkar continuing his evidence stated that the Railway Sub-inspector sent him to the City Sub-inspector of Sholapur with his Constable and the Sub-inspector of Sholapur sent him to Duty-Havaldar, where a "panch" was formed and the bale of twist was taken charge of by the police. It was on the 18th November that the bale in question was handed over to accused No. 1 at the Victoria Terminus to be booked to Sholapur to consignee, Jai Gopal Ratan Lal. The mark that was put on this bale by the marker at the Victoria Terminus was B. B. 1878 x 57/1 S. U. R., which had now been changed into 82. Neither of the two marks (57 or 82) was the correct mark which should have been put on the bale. The bale bearing No. 57 was consigned to Poona on the 18th November 1920, the sender of which was M. Wadilal. Whereas the bale No. 82 was booked by him on the 19th November 1920 to Sholapur the consigner of which was R. Rajmal. The quality of the twist in the bale was 42/2, whereas the twist in the bale in question was "20 Japan". The Police showed him the wrapper of the bale referred to in the receipt. He delivered in all nine bales on the 15th, 18th and 19th of November 1920 against which he received receipts for only eight. In "slack season", he sent from 500 to 800 and bales and in brisk reason from 1,000 to 1,500 bales per day from the Victoria Terminus to different stations.

Counsel: Do you make any mistakes in consigning goods in the same receipt.

Magistrate: You may just as well ask him whether a human being commits any mistakes.

RY. OFFICIAL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Thompson, Assistant Goods Superintendent, Ward Bunder, G. I. P. Railway, deposed that he knew all the accused. When the bale was accepted at the scales the weigher put the railway mark on the consignment note and scored out the next consecutive number in the list of receipts to show that may had been used. The weigher filled in the particulars, and marked in the lower portion of the consignment note. He also filled in the upper portion of the note in duplicate, then it was sent to the rater and the loading memos were forwarded to the loader. If it was a small parcel, the rater sent the consignment note to a rater clerk after filling in the necessary ch... In that case the railway receipt ... given at once by the receipt clerk. ... was delivered to the weigher the load... in due course get a loading memo. ... plaint was referred to him by the ... intendent for enquiries. He, the... iries in the matter. From th... os it appeared that goods re... consignment notes 1857/82 a... loaded on the 19th November in the wag...

Further hearing was...
10th of May.

STRANGE THEFT OF A M...

CAR FOUND, NO TRACE ...

The police have received ... strange theft from Mr. J. ... Wheeler and Company, ... chants, who complain... bearing No. 1... and belonging ... stated to nav... about 11 a.... driven by a... there was ... the car sto... to where C... ger of the ... previous e... the Captai... was sent t... who had a... suspecting ... the car to... discovered ... for Allaha... the car at... Hotel and ... plainant) s... garage.

Subseque... Lamington ... its mud-gu... and left s...

BOMBA...

SHIFTE...

The National... open on Tuesd... mediately comm... 1922. Those wh... their names at ... to 4 p.m., every ... holidays) from t... wards.

The College ha... premises on the ... Adamji Peerbhoy's ... and has shifted t... Vidyalaya.

The syllabus of s... College office.

HEALTH ...

The total mortality ... in the preceding w... registered was 72.57. ... 18th week of 1920 were ... death-rate 45.44; those ... the preceding quinquen... mortality 939 and the d...

The number of deaths ... during the week was 8... diseases of the Respir... against 64 and 599 respecti... ing week. 10 notificati... Pneumonia were received ... Of the total deaths, 314 wer... under one year of age, 39 ... among recent arrivals from th... at the time of their death ha... less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera caused one attack ... caused 33 attacks and 10 deat... caused 95 attacks and 75 deaths.

The number of live births regist... ing the week was 338 against 369 in ... week of 1920 and 350 the quinq... average for the corresponding week ... five years (1916-20).

Monday's mortality:—There were 159 dea... on Monday, as compared with 179 in t... preceding day, and 121 and 215 on the ... corresponding days of 1920, and 1919 respectively. There were 13 attacks and 10 deaths from plague and 5 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox on Monday.

DR. CHOLKAR'S CASE.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 3.

Mr. Slaney has been sitting in the morning from 7 to 10 for the last two days to complete the cross examination of Mr. Gajanafaralli, Deputy Superintendent of Police in Dr. Cholkar's sedition case, and cross-examination is still proceeding.

Mr. Abhyankar, Bar-at law, put in a fresh application for releasing Dr. Cholkar on bail on the grounds that the prosecution had not succeeded in proving what was Cholkar's speech nor what particular passages in it could be regarded as sedition, and also because of the way in which proceedings are being protracted.

Mr. Dick, Government Advocate, opposed the application on the ground that a lengthy cross-examination had not affected the merits of the case.

The court held that it saw no reason to disallow the bail. Accused was not likely to abscond, and there were at least seven adjournments for which Dr. Cholkar was not responsible.

Dr. Cholkar was released on bail on a security for Rs. 2,000 and his own bond for that sum.

SUGAR CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

MANUFACTURE SUGAR KEPT IN ABEYANCE

The Secretary of the Sugar Corporation writes to us:—

The Government of Bombay have agreed to lease to the Sugar Corporation of India, Limited, on terms approved by the Directors an area of about 6,000 acres of land on the left bank of the Godaveri canal near the village of Kopergaon. The land, which is eminently suited to the growth of sugarcane, is situated at an average level of about 25 feet above that of the water of the canal. Hitherto this land has been under dry cultivation, and it is now intended to install powerful engines and pumps to lift the water, so that cane may be cultivated. This will result in the creation of a very valuable sugar plantation, as the land is very fertile and has hitherto only suffered from want of water.

Originally it was the intention of the Corporation to install a large sugar mill and to manufacture white sugar. It has, however, been considered desirable to postpone this development till stability is more or less obtained in the matter of exchange and until prices for the machinery, which will have to be imported can be quoted on a more favourable basis. Temporarily, then, at any rate the Sugar Corporation will grow sugarcane and place gur on the market. It is anticipated that the rest of India will greatly benefit from this experiment of making gur on a very large scale. When it becomes both feasible and profitable to install a sugar mill, the gur making plants will be available for transfer to other areas where the total quantity of cane available may not warrant installation of a modern sugar plant.

These developments, which have recently been sanctioned by the Board of Directors of the Sugar Corporation, are well within the capital which has already been subscribed and the shareholders will doubtless be pleased to learn that it is not intended to make any further calls till the results of the present venture have materialized.

It is expected that the ... large...

SWAMI GOVINDANAND.

SENTENCED TO 5 YEARS TRANSPORTATION.

GUILTY UNDER SECTION 124A.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 3.

Swami Govindanand was tried at the Sessions Court yesterday and to-day by the Judicial Commissioner of Sindh and a jury on two charges of exciting disaffection against the Government and creating hatred between Indians and the English, in a speech delivered at Kotri in February.

In his speech the accused described the govenance of the country and talked of the people's determination of obtaining Swaraj within a year since they were sick of the English rule." To live an hour longer after December," he said "without having Swaraj was a disgrace." The Government was guilty of several sins and he pointed to the alleged obscene outrages committed on Indian women by the base British people. Sins were so heinous that even if the Duke of Connaught had pleaded for forgiveness it would have been refused.

The accuse called no witnesses and refrained from cross-exa...ation.

The jury acquite... of the charge under section 153. A. b... him guilty under section 124A.

Before the Ju... sentence to-day. The Pub... ted out that the accuse... under the Defence of I... with the Kama... cutta and had be... a bond that he w... tical affairs.

The Judge pas... transportation.

On hearing the... glad would give... Rushlad and Jes...

KARACH...

FINANC...

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Statement of re... ing of the Kara... ended 31st Mar... fifty-five and o... penditure of f... leaving a su... ceipts fell ... by Rs. 1,56...

LATEST CA...

(Recd. 1-0 a.m. May 4.)

ALLIES' DIVERGENT DEMANDS.

SCHEME TO RECONCILE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1, 8-45 p.m.

At the afternoon meeting of the Supreme Council the Belgian Foreign Minister M. Jaspar outlined scheme with a view to reconciling the Allies' divergent ideas. Decision on the scheme was deferred and the Council adjourned after an hour until to-morrow morning when they will hear new proposals, which it is believed, that the allied experts will report unanimously.

GENERAL TREND OF CONFERENCE.

ENFORCEMENT OF TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 1.

Reuter learns that under M. Jaspar's plan France would be permitted to continue her preparations for an application of the sanctions in view of Germany's failure to carry out the Treaty but the British public opinion favouring a brief period of grace would also be simultaneously satisfied.

Mr. Lloyd George has not rejected M. Jaspar's proposals but is not willing to give a definite answer until he has con... the members of the Cabinet who ... mediately meet him.

It now appear that the opinion in ... omatic circles is taking a ... firstly of the preparation ... terms to the Germans, ... reparations for en... not agree or ... and thirdly ... greement ... tum.

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Gopipura, SURAT.

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[illegible]umerous [illegible]opies of [illegible]hronicle" [illegible]bove arti- [illegible]reviewing [illegible] of Lord [illegible] reprint [illegible]is being . . As. [illegible]t for large [illegible]pies . [illegible]es half Anna.

[illegible]NERJEE, (Publisher,) [illegible] Manager,

[illegible]fficial activi- [illegible]her, says the [illegible]e less from [illegible]ormer Cabi- [illegible] ex-Colonial [illegible] is in- [illegible] two issues, [illegible]e and the [illegible]e Alliance. [illegible]rence to re- [illegible]tic and con- [illegible]n as British [illegible]d an Austra- [illegible] Tokio. But [illegible] a full-blooded [illegible]cause Japan [illegible]r against Bol- [illegible]because he holds [illegible] to defer to the [illegible]allied with Great [illegible] dissociated from [illegible]rn question Lord [illegible] journal, feels that, [illegible] destroyed a great [illegible]key, and since there [illegible]ong the Arabs to set [illegible]pire, an independent [illegible] most practical means [illegible] Moslem goodwill in

[illegible]n.

[illegible]t writes in the "Pioneer" [illegible]ther Mr. Montagu had made [illegible] a lump sum would be paid [illegible]ean officers in the service of [illegible]nt of India who wished to [illegible] owing to their inability to [illegible] with the reformed system of [illegible]nt. If Mr. Montagu had held [illegible]n an offer, the correspondent sug- [illegible]that "all Europeans who want to go [illegible] all Indians who want the Europeans [illegible] go" should address the Secretary of State and remind him of his promise. We do not think that Mr. Montagu ever made a promise of the kind attributed to him. For the information of those who are "anxious" to bid good-bye to this "land of regrets", we may point out that the Joint Select Committee on the Government of

[illegible] the [illegible]nox, [illegible]erely

pect that our "representatives" should have definite clear-cut opinions on these points, even supposing that such "representatives" as the Rao of Cutch could have an opinion on question like the rights of citizenship of the Empire in its different parts or the tariff policy of the Empire or its defence. His Highness' selection has been questioned in these columns because we apprehend he has no one to advise him on such vitally important issues and he has given no indication from his own inefficient and unsatisfactory administration of his State that his own opinion will coincide with the public opinion of the country. The fact that the "representatives" of India are selected by Government without the slightest regard to the sentiments of the people is an additional argument for an early publication of the instructions given to them, to allow the public to comment on them and point a standard for the guidance of "the representatives." In the absence of such publicity, the Government of India will run the risk of being not merely out of sympathy with the people's views, but of having their hands tied by the decisions of the Imperial Conference by the consent or connivance of their representatives.

We must necessarily reserve our comments on the questions coming up for discussion pending the publication of these instructions. But we must, in the meanwhile, strongly protest against the manner in which the "representatives" have hitherto been selected. There is no division of interests between the Princes and the people of India of such a magnitude as would demand a separate representation in the supreme Imperial Cabinet; and, even assuming that their interests diverge on important aspects of local importance, they have now sufficient machinery to compose these differences by domestic institutions. The present arrangement creates a false show of division in Indian opinion which might be manoeuvred by the Imperial British ministers so as to be neutralised in the Councils of the Empire. So long as India is a member of the British Empire she must not be made to appear as a country divided against herself. And in the particular instance of the [illegible] we have already ex-

terminates the state of war between the United States and Germany, in reality puts the final nail into the coffin of the Treaty patched up at Versailles. It also dashes away the last hopes that might have been entertained that the United States would somehow be persuaded at the eleventh hour to join the League of Nations in its present shape. By the adoption of the Knox resolution, it may be truly said that the American nation has set the seal on the policy outlined by President Harding in his inaugural address. That America has not seen its way to ratify the Versailles Treaty shows that at least in the eyes of this great democracy the provisions of this Treaty are not the immaculately just ones they are represented to be by its European sponsors. We also see in the formal termination of hostilities between the United States and Germany, the opening of an opportunity for the former to become an arbiter between Germany and the Allies in the dispute that has arisen over the reparation demands. So long as peace had not been officially declared between America and Germany, it would have been impossible for the former to undertake to mediate between the latter and the Allies. President Harding's hands are now free and we wait to see if his efforts will prove successful in averting the fresh catastrophe that looms over the European horizon.

Notes of the Day.

Greek Atrocities in Thrace and Smyrna.

The following note has been addressed to the Allies by Ahmed Mukhtar, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey:—

Following upon Allied decision to dispatch a mission of inquiry to Thrace and Smyrna to study conditions on the spot, a fact which will not conduce to the strengthening of Greek hold on these regions, Greek authorities, civil as well as military, have embarked upon a ruthless campaign of terrorism and slaughter in Thrace and Asia Minor [illegible] one of the worst and most abominable [illegible]sses committed by Greek army [illegible]ave been carried out under the [illegible] direction of Greek officers who [illegible]selves joined in recklessly [illegible]slim property, and indiscriminately murdering [illegible]hildren.

[illegible] have arrested 1,500 [illegible]s, consisting of the cream [illegible]ntelligensia of the country, [illegible]prisoned them and otherwise [illegible]em to all the tortures and [illegible]These incidents are becoming [illegible]own, despite every effort of Allied [illegible]tish?) censorship, to screen [illegible] from public of other countries. [illegible] excellencies to undertake [illegible]s to put a stop to these, [illegible] Muslims of Thrace will [illegible]t by their relentless

India Bill has made the following recommendation in their report:—"But if there are members of the service whose doubts as to the changes to be made, are so deeply-rooted that they feel they cannot usefully endeavour to take part in them, then the Committee think it would only be fair to those officers that they should be offered an equivalent career elsewhere, if it is in the power of His Majesty's Government to do so, or, in the last resort, that they should be allowed to retire on such pension as the Secretary of State in Council may consider suitable to their period of service." We should like to know how many conscientious objectors—or shall we call them "Non-Cooperators?—there are in the "Heaven-born" Service who would be prepared to shake the dust of this country off their feet in holy indignation at the base surrender of Mr. Montagu to the wily Indian "agitator." Some honourable member of the Legislative Assembly would do well to secure from the Government of India a list of these British "Muhajareen."

The "Bengalee's" Oversight.

Nothing daunted by Sir Edward Grigg's declaration that "the time is not yet" for India to stand on her legs, the "Bengalee" continues to proclaim that the "land of promise" is within sight and that "taking our firm stand upon it (the "reforms") we shall rise to the full stature of our being." Our contemporary says that the first session of the "reformed" Legislative Councils "has amply demonstrated the stuff of which Indians are made." We readily admit that the stuff, at least, of our "Moderate" friends, has been "amply demonstrated." Lord Chelmsford's testimony that "their ("Moderates'") sense of balance and responsibility had been a great encouragement to those who always believed that they would be worthy of the trust imposed on them", is highly valued by our contemporary. The testimony of the President of the Legislative Assembly is also quoted to show that the level reached by the debates and deliberations in the Assembly during the first session "might well be placed side by side with the highest level reached by the House of Commons in these matters." After this and after the Ducal benediction, who will deny that "Swaraj"—of course, "Swaraj" in the "Moderate" sense—is in sight? "Let us put our shoulders to the wheel", says our contemporary in an eloquent peroration, "to make the Reforms a stupendous success and there will be no power upon earth to baulk us of our due, which is nothing but the right to be arbiter of our own destiny." We are obliged to point out to our contemporary that it has overlooked one power, namely, the British Power, which, if our contemporary has not forgotten, has solemnly declared that it "must be the judges of the time and measure of each advance", that is to say, the arbiter of India's destiny. Those for whom our contemporary speaks, by acquiescing in this declaration, have bartered away whatever "right" they possessed to be "arbiter of our own destiny."

A Disclaimer.

The Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, in a letter addressed to our local morning Anglo-Indian contemporary, hastens to explain that he and other Agency officials were not at all present nor had they taken part in the recent Political Conference held at Rajkot and that it was only as a measure of courtesy that they attended the opening ceremony of the Deshi Industrial Exhibition at the hands of the Thakore Saheb. In these days when Government officials and pensioners are being called upon to throw aside their political neutrality and to take active interest in the political movements going on around them, it is rather surprising that the Agency officials in Kathiawad should regard it as an unpardonable sin to have been present at or taken part in the Rajkot Conference. They had before them a golden opportunity, if they so wished, to disabuse the minds of the public leaders and subjects of Kathiawad States gathered there of misapprehensions they entertained regarding the policy of the various Darbars and to explain the beneficent character of the measures undertaken by these Durbars. The Agent must be fully aware that the Conference was specially convened to voice the grievances and aspirations of the subjects of the Kathiawad States. If representativers of these States and responsible Agency officials had undertaken to meet the leaders of the Conference in a friendly spirit and exchanged views and, if need be, had also joined in the deliberations of the assembly, we should think they would have helped materially to remove the misunderstandings and smoothen the relations between the subjects and rulers of the States. Instead, by standing aloof from the Conference, the Agency officials have missed a splendid opportunity of ascertaining the popular point of view of many of the problems confronting the States.

BAR NOTES.

UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

There was recently a good deal of excitement amongst the junior members of the Bar owing to some seniors contriving to hold briefs of all the six Courts by forming a caucus with some juniors. This partnership between Counsel has been justly regarded as unprofessional and a meeting of the Bar Association was called in the beginning of April when the Advocate-General led the attack followed by the Grand Old Man of the Bar, Mr. Inverarity, and several others. Ultimately the matter was referred to a Committee of inquiry consisting of the Advocate-General and three others. We shall patiently wait for the verdict of the Committee. Dame rumour says that the whole thing has ended in a fiasco. No doubt the matter was growing a daily scandal and the junior members of the Bar are to be congratulated on taking the step for maintaining the prestige of the Bar. "Out of evil cometh good". The Bar Association further passed certain rules and regulations forbidding transfers of briefs or holding of brief by one Counsel for another without the consent of the solicitor or client. No doubt this will also hit the juniors who used to get an opportunity of holding the brief when the senior was engaged. Now it will be difficult for juniors to get on. The suggestion of the Grand Old man of the Bar that every senior should be allowed to take one devil or junior and thus give him a chance to hold his brief was the right one. Unfortunately, in the heat of the excitement his advice was not accepted.

Justice Marten on Leave.

Justice Marten, after patiently hearing the Mullaji's case, has been compelled to take rest for six months. He is to be congratulated on the practical decision given in the case. Both sides are claiming victory. In spite of the fire-works with which the people of Bombay were regaled by Mullaji Saheb, an appeal has been filed by the relived Mullaji Saheb. Justice Marten remarked while about to depart that all would heave a sign of relief. Of all the people the poor Prothonotary will feel the greatest relief by His Lordship's absence for six months. He had to attend at the beck and call of his Lordship

Appointment of Magistrates.

A new principle has been introduced in the appointment of magistrates, namely, the recruitment is made from the junior members of the High Court Bar to give effect to the recommendations of the Public Services Commissions to the great detriment of the pleaders and barristers practicing in the Police Courts who are more conversant with the practice and procedure of the Police Courts than the junior barrister of the High Court. What is required in the Police Court is tact and knowledge of Criminal law and practice.

Justice Kanga

The choice of Justice Kanga has been thoroughly justified. He is quick in grasp of facts and law and he has good despatch too. However, he does not sweep off his boards as quickly as Sir Norman Macleod, who clean sweeps the Appellate Board, for better or worse it is for the public to judge. In spite of the quickness of the Chief Justice, there is good deal of complaint about the Appellate cases, and his Lordship would do better to give a little patient hearing to Counsel and pleaders.

New Solicitors.

There is terror in the camp of solicitors owing to the manufacture of thirteen new Article clerks into full fledged solicitors. This is due to the reduction in the standard. This is a welcome change and solicitors ought not to grumble. They ought to remember the principle of "Live and let live."

Solicitors as Advocates.

Three Solicitors have joined the rank of Advocates, two by mere application and the third by passing through the test. The Chief Justice ought to be congratulated on the bold step he has taken in enrolling experienced Solicitors as Advocates. The other suggestion that barristers of five years' standing should be allowed to practise as solicitors after keeping two years' term with a Solicitor is also welcome; Where these things will lead to, it is needless to prophesy now.

No Justice for the Poor.

In spite of these innovations, Justice is getting dearer and dearer day by day so much so that it means a denial of justice to the poor. It means only justice for the well-to-do and the rich. Justice cannot become cheap as long as the barristers are increasing their fees from day to day. Now a days you hear Counsel claiming twenty guineas for a motion and 100 guineas in a Long cause. Where this will lead to no one can at present surmise. It is, therefore, very necessary that the minimum of Counsel's fees should be fixed, otherwise the winning party would be allowed a fraction of his Counsel's fees as taxation and will have to bear the rest himself which means that he is to pay the costs of a winning suit. This appears to be monstrous but there it is. Will the Chief Justice look into it?

Litigation On the Increase.

In spite of the Non-Cooperation movement the number of cases has increased from 1000 a few years ago to 4000. These no doubt include petty rent suits and commercial causes, but still the litigation shows a marked rise. The only way out of it is to establish several Arbitration Courts in the City and give cheap justice to the litigants. The Public will respond if the arbitrators are men of worth and merits. Will our lawyers move?

WHIP.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

TEWFIK PASHA SATISFIED WITH RESULTS.

UNION OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND ANGORA ESSENTIAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 1.

A Constantinople message states that Tewfik Pasha has issued a statement, declaring that he is personally satisfied with the results of the London Conference and that the Turkish Government is now preparing a reply, which it will present whenever it is invited to do so. The salvation of the Empire requires a union [illegible] Angora. modifications in the Treaty of Sevres are realised. The Turkish Government demands evacuation of Thrace and Smyrna without reservations.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

DISAGREEMENT AMONG THE ALLIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-30 a.m., May 1.

Yesterday's Supreme Council revealed divergent views: Italy supporting the British proposal for a short period of grace and Belgium backing up France for the immediate occupation of the Ruhr. The British point of view is, seeing that the Reparations Commission has fixed Germany's liablity, the conference should first decide how the liablity is to be satisfied then give Germany an ultimatum to carry out the decision, because the opinion is expressed that there is still a possibility that Germany may abandon her present attitude.

THE COUNCIL ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-10 p.m., May 1.

The Council met this morning at 10 Downing Street, but adjourned until the afternoon as the report of the financial experts is not ready.

FRENCH PAPER'S PROTEST.

AGAINST ANOTHER ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

A Paris message states that newspapers unanimously protest against sending another ultimatum to Germany. M. Poincare writing in the "Matin" expresses the opinion that there has been enough talk and that it is now the case of action.

BRITISH FLEET.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE FORMATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 30.

An important change is being made in the formation of the British Fleet. The First and Second Battle Squadrons are being amalgamated and will be the most powerful squadron afloat. Comprising the Barham, the Warspite, the Valiant, the Malaya, the Revenge, the Ramillies, the Royal Oak and the Resolution, which are the finest ships of the British Fleet.

AWARDS TO R. A. F. OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 30.

The Gazette contains the following awards to the Royal Air Force officers for service in Waziristan in 1919 and 1920:—Bar to D. F. C., Late Flying-Officer J. Swanston; D. F. C., Observer-Officers D. Craik and B. Foord; Pilot-Officer, N. Fielden; Flying-Officer H. Hawkins; M. B. E. Pilot-Officer B. Wright.

DUKE'S RECEPTION IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 1.

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Lady Patricia Ramsay, were met at Victoria Station, last night, by Their Majesties, the Duke of York, Princess Mary and other members of the Royal Family and distinguished persons, including Lord Chelmsford, Lord Cromer, Sir William Duke representing Mr. Montagu and Field-Marshall Sir Henry Wilson. Their Majesties welcomed the Duke very cordially. The crowd outside the station heartily cheered the procession.

The Prince of Wales, who was prevented by an engagement from being at the station, visited Clarence House in the evening and welcomed the Duke.

CABLE ITEM.

A Port Said message states that the Maharajah of Indore has left for Marseilles on board the "City of London."

STOPPAGE OF TRADE.

SITUATION AGGRAVATING

"PROLONGED STRUGGLE INEVITABLE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 30.

Government has been very widely circulating posters in the Mining areas, explaining the terms but the Leaders' emphatic attempts to induce the men to break away from the Federation are doomed to failure. Meanwhile the stoppage of trade grows more serious every day. Fresh industries are continually closing down, a notable example being thirteen steelworks and seventeen blast-furnaces which have become idle in Lanarkshire, throwing out of employment seventy thousand men.

The break is now absolutely complete. [illegible] and a decennial average [illegible] of the Miners. Hence, it appears that a further prolonged struggle is inevitable. Those knowing the Miner insist that he is capable of almost incredible suffering and will stoically endure it before yielding. Labour Circles are confident that the Miners can hold out until the beginning of June and will do so failing the concession of their demands.

CONSERVATION OF FUEL.

CABINET COMMITTEE CONSIDERS MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

The Cabinet Committee on Supply and Transport met, on April 30th, to consider the measures for conserving fuel and light and the possible imposition of curfew, the cutting off gas and electricity at a certain hour in the evening. Government is unwilling to submit the industry to a further loss, and is, therefore, taking census of coal-stocks before deciding upon further drastic steps affecting travel and ordinary amenities of life, which the continuance of coal stoppage will necessitate. The withdrawal of all express trains, the closing of theatres and the establishment of central bakeries in the towns, are among the measures which were discussed. The Miners' Federation have appealed to districts with regard to the rejection of terms and the Lancashire and Cheshire Federation, Nottingham and also the Forest of Dean Miners have endorsed the rejection.

DAIL EIREANN'S PROCLAMATION.

OSTRACISING OF ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

The Dail Eireann has issued a proclamation declaring that the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, is illegal and ordering members of the County Councils and other bodies to ostracise elections for the proposed Irish Senate. The Dail Eireann, however, countenances popular elections under the Act.

THE SHIAH CONFERENCE.

MEANING OF JEHAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

His Holiness Sequatal Islam Sirkar Mohmad Rahim of Bombay presided at the All-India Shiah Conference at Rifahiam and delivered the presidental address in Persian.

Moulvi Sayed Ahmed, a Mujthahid, dwelt on his experiences in Mesopotamia. There were, he said, five kinds of Jehad and the third kind which allowed the Jehad was that Yihuds (Jews) and Nisaras (Chistians) must not be allowed to remain in Jazirat Ul Arab (Arabia) for more than three days. The speakers said that according to religious principles of the Moslems, be they Shias or Sunnis, it was their bounden duty to turn out Yihuds and Nisaras from the sacred land of Arabia.

Maulana Mohmad Ali said that the attainment of Swaraj was essential on religious grounds.

MR. ANDREWS SPEAKS IN HINDI.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who spoke in Hindustani according to the orders of Mahatma Gandhi, said that the land were he was born had not proved faithful to Hindustan.

A resolution was passed to the effect that a deputation be sent to Najaf Ashraf to bring to light further *zoolum*. A telegram from Jamatual Ulema, Delhi, was read which asked that a Sunni should be elected in the deputation and this was passed as a resolution. Another resolution expressing sympathy with the families of those who lost their lives at Najaf was passed.

A telegram from Mahatma Gandhi from Hyderabad, Sind, was read stating that he was too busy to attend the gathering but that he had every sympathy with the movement.

The most Rev. Metropolitan of India and Ceylon left the Viceregal Lodge on Tuesday morning.

Sir Harcourt Butler is staying at the Viceregal Lodge and will presumably leave on Thursday. Pundit M. M. Malaviya arrived in Simla on Tuesday and will stay for six weeks.

THE MALEGAON TRAGEDY.

LIGHT ON THE SITUATION.

RECKLESS PROVOCATION OF PEOPLE.

VIOLENCE UNPREMEDITATED AND SHORT LIVED.

MOB CASUALTIES: 6 DEAD AND 12 SERIOUSLY INJURED.

We are able to-day to publish a resume of the principal facts, as could be ascertained on the spot by our Special Commissioner, regarding the Malegaon tragedy. After making careful personal investigations on the spot in official as well as popular circles, our Special Commissioner has come to the conclusion that the violent outbursts of mob passion,—which, as he emphasises, was at its height only on the evening of the 25th April—were a sudden spasmodic culmination of certain provocative circumstances both proximate and otherwise. The passions of a section of the people were provoked beyond measure of toleration—the murdered Sub-Inspector of the Police having contributed the most to this provocation—and they found vent finally in the unfortunate tragedy. The violation of law and order was thus sudden and unpremeditated and it ceased as suddenly as it began.

Our Special Commissioner points out that six people were shot dead and about a dozen others seriously injured by the Sub-Inspector and his armed constable before the mob [illegible] taken shelter and murdered the Sub-Inspector. Forty to fifty arrests have been made and more are expected but our Special Commissioner has reason to believe that in most of these cases the people arrested are more innocent than guilty.

Our Special Commissioner pays a tribute to the restraining influence of Mr. Griffith, the Acting Inspector-General of Police, but for whom there would have been more distress and unnecessary violence occasioned by the official hunt for the Criminals.

(By our Special Commissioner.)

MANMAD, May 3.

The Malegaon riots have not altogether been so one-sided an affair as has been attempted to be made out by the official or semi-official versions that have hitherto been circulated. After making careful personal investigations on the spot in official and popular circles, I have come to the conclusion that the violent outbursts of mob passion which was at its height only on the evening of the 25th April were a sudden spasmodic culmination of certain provocative circumstances both proximate and otherwise. Of these circumstances, I shall write in detail in my next. For the present, it will suffice to state that there was no violation of law and order in the sense that it was premiditated or calculated. Far from such being the case, the passions of a section of the people were provoked beyond measure of toleration and they found vent finally in the unfortunate tragedy. It is not my desire to seek to justify what happened but I think it is absolutely necessary in the interests of Truth and Jusice that the public at large should realise fully that if the late Sub-Inspector of Police had showed a little tact and acted with discretion, the whole excitement among the people would soon have worn out and no one would have been the worse for it.

Sub-Inspector's Provocative Conduct.

Instead of exercising a little patience and even forbearance, the ill-fated Bhaskar Rao, who belonged to an old order of things, appears by several accounts to have fanned the flame of their excitement by a needless exhibition of ill-temper and a feeling of vindictiveness, first while at the Mamlatdar's cutchery, and then by resorting to the use of filthy or indescribable language to an angry crowd and displaying in their face drawn swords and loaded revolvers. Upto this point, the crowd which must have consisted of about 800 or 1,000 souls, do not appear to have been disposed to violence. People were greatly incensed by the conduct of the sub-inspector at the motor stand, and when he realised that their attitude was menacing, he sought for safety in flight and managed to get away as far as the temple—which was a private one—contiguous to the house of the Pophale Brothers. The elder Pophale was away at the ginning press which they own outside the town beyond the river and the younger Mr. Vishwanathrao was at home.

Reckless Shedding of People's Blood.

The Sub-Inspector took refuge first in the temple and while there with his armed constables exhausted the cartridges. As a result of the firing, about six people died and about a dozen others were seriously injured. At the sight of this reckless shedding of blood, the people who had by now completely closed up the streets really got out of hand altogether and became more and more clamant for the blood of the Sub-Inspector. Having exhausted his supply of cartridges and finding no means of safety in the sword that he was carrying with him, he with his constables made into Mr. Pophale's house by a side door, interconnecting the house with the temple, and there took refuge. the crowd broke into the temple, searched it through and through and failing in the end to discover the Sub-Inspector, set the temple on fire. The temple formed part of the now destroyed house and the fire, of course, soon spread to the main building occupied by the Pophales. It became impossible for the inmates to remain inside the house and the whole family including Mr. Vishwanathrao were allowed to get away.

Attempted Escape & Sequel.

Meanwhile three constables had escaped by the roof of the house and the Sub-Inspector came out dressed like a woman but covering his face fully with the sari end. Though this was unusual among Brahmin women, and was in itself open to suspicion, he was still allowed to get away for about 20 or 25 yards before he was discovered. He had taken one direction while the Pophale family got away in another. I was told by many people of the great reverence and respect shown to the family while they were going out and even Bhaskarrao was treated with some regard in his mask, until he was discovered. It was then that he was attacked and a peculiarly tragic end overtook him. This incident is almost on a par with what happened at Akola in the Ahmednagar district some two or three years ago.

Motive For Looting.

Nothing more happened that day. The crowd returned to their homes for the night, and on the following morning—26th April—some of them looted the houses of a few Mahomedan antiKhilafatists, who had been suspected for long not only as being anti-Khilafatists but also for stirring up the local officials against the Khilafatists. The house of a Hindu, Mr. Kashikar, President of the Municipality, whose sympathies were avowedly against Khilafat and non-cooperation movements, was also attacked, and a bicycle and a trunk removed.

The same evening there was a meeting at which all those except Mr. Kashikar, whose houses had been attacked were present and on their expressing regret for their past antipathy and promising support to the Khilafat and national movements, their property was practically all returned to them. I am told even Mr. Kashikar's bicycle and trunk were returned intact, and all this shows the crowd was not out for the sake of loot. During the day an impressive funeral was given to those six people who had been shot dead the previous day. Enormous crowds attended the funeral showing the depth of feeling that had been roused among the people, who regarded the deceased almost in the light of martyrs.

An Adventitious Affair.

After the 26th evening everything became quiet of its own accord, and could possibly be no question of "restoring law and order." As I have said above, there was apparently no thought among the people of disturbing law and order and the unfortunate occurrence was merely an adventitious affair.

Malicious Misrepresentation.

From the 27th troops and armed police began to pour in and naturally there was panic among the people. Many must have feared the inauguration of a reign of terror such as that of the Punjab almost just over two years ago, and certainly no one would have been anxious to remain behind and face all the dangers of a lawless regime of "Martial Law and no d——d nonsense." Several people fled from the town and others removed to their fields. Shops were closed from an overpowering sense of fear and it is nothing short of malicious misrepresentation to suggest that they observed a *hartal*, in order to cut off supplies to the troops and the Police. People that remained behind in the town trusted themselves to fate and treated the presence of the troops and the police as so much necessary evil and affected a degree of apparent indifference. If things have been carried on in a quiet unostentatious manner by the myrmidons of law and order, I think it is due to the personal influence of Mr. Griffith, who is acting as the Inspector-General of Police in the Bombay Presidency. I have good reason to believe that but for his restraining influence, there would have been more distress and unnecessary violence occasioned by the official hunt for "the criminals." Of this, more anon.

Arrests Made: More Innocent Than Guilty.

For the present, I may state that about 40 to 50 arrests have been made and on the first day, that is on the 1st instant, a great "show of force" was made and at least two huge lorries full of British troops armed *cap-a-pie* and about 100 fully armed policemen were marched through the town for a couple of hours, during which time about 30 arrests were made. Other arrests have since been made and perhaps more may be expected, but I have reason to believe that in most of these cases the people arrested are more innocent than guilty. Be that as it may, More troops—this time Indian rather than British—are being poured in and I think some more armed police also. The British troops are stationed in the Camp about two or three miles away from the town while the police have been encamping in the City Police lines, just close to the town. There is a large accession to the town of Police officers and district officials, and Mr. Griffith, after spending a few days, returned to Bombay yesterday in the morning. The above, in short, is a resume of the principal facts as could be ascertained on the spot. A detailed report will follow.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS LOCATED BY POLICE.

STARTLING REVELATIONS OF A REVOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Recd. 11-15 a.m., May 3.

Washington.—The police have located the American Headquarters of the Third International and arrested two prominent officials. They also seized documents revealing preparations for a revolution to take place throughout the nation on May 1st, and lists of revolutionary leaders in every large city and State.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE ON [illegible]

CHITTAGONG BAR'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

About 45 members of the Chittagong Bar met on Thursday last to discuss the duty of lawyers in view of the resolution passed at the Barisal Conference urging them to suspend practice for three months. In the opinion of the majority the suspension of practice by all members of the bar was not considered economically sound and absolutely necessary till an all-India general strike in all directions was decided by the Congress for which in the opinion of the last Bezwada meeting of the All-India Congress Committee the country was not yet ripe. No formal resolution was adopted.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY STRIKE.

EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

The Hon. Mr. Kerr will meet Mr. N. C. Sen, President of the Tramways Employees Union, on Thursday next, and discuss the points with a view to bringing about a settlement between the Calcutta Tramways Company and their employees.

EXTORTION AND WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

A SUCCESSFUL COMPLAINT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

The Deputy Magistrate of Dharbanga disposed of the case in which Abdul Hamid and two other Mahomedans were charged with extortion and wrongful confinement. Recently the Mullickpur Arbitration Court which was formed in pursuance of the Non-Cooperation movement, on the complaint of a woman, fined one Allimuddy as his son destroyed some plants belonging to the woman. Allimuddy refused to pay the fine when it was alleged he was tied to a post, an earthen pan was placed on his head, the face being smeared with tar and lime. He was next ordered to be taken round the village, and on his refusal he was beaten. Allimuddy preferred a complaint in the court and the Deputy Magistrate convicted Abdul Hamid and two others and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 100 each. Accused moved the Sessions Judge who released them on bail, pending the hearing of the Appeal.

DACCA UNIVERSITY ACT.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Constitution of the Dacca Intermediate Board for secondary and intermediate examinations will be shortly published. Under the Dacca University Act no educational institutions teaching upto matriculation or intermediate of arts and intermediate of science standard within a radius of five miles of the Dacca University can send up their students for examination to Calcutta University, nor can the Dacca University itself examine students other than those who go in for the Bachelor of Arts or post graduate courses. This anamolous position will be removed by the establishment of the Board.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 3.

The western disturbance caused local rain in Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, local in Assam with a few falls in Burma and Mysore.

The chief amounts are Mergui 1 inch, Dhubri 1½ inch, Mysore 3, Calicut 2, Mangalore, Cochin, Ootacamund 2 inch. A temporary advance of the monsoon is occurring in Ceylon.

Forecast:—Extension in Bengal.

DISTURBANCE AT TANTAH.

SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

GOVERNOR IMPRISONED IN HIS RESIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Cairo.—A disturbance has occurred at Tantah owing to disorderly persons joining in the demonstration and driving back the police. The police opened fire and two or three demonstrators were killed and several wounded. When the Governor appeared the demonstrators dispersed, but his motor car was burned and he was imprisoned in his residence. In response to a telegram from the Governor a hundred Egyptian troops were sent from Cairo.

KEMALISTS' STIPULATION.

EVACUATION OF THRACE & SMYRNA

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 1.

It is reported from Angora that the Kemalists will stipulate that the Powers should guarantee evacuation of Thrace and Smyrna before the Kemalists agree to attend the fresh conference.

TURKISH PRINCE'S SECRET DEPARTURE.

TO JOIN NATIONALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

A Constantinople message states that Prince Omer Faruk Effendi, a son of the Heir Apparent Abdul Mejid Effendi has left Constantinople clandestinely on board a steamer to join the nationalists.

KUT-BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC RESUMED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 30.

The War Office announces that traffic on Kut-Baghdad Railway has been resumed. As a result of the manifestations of unrest, aerial demonstrations are continuing over Nasiriyeh, and are reported to have taken good effect.

TENNIS FINALS AT HENDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

In the Tennis Finals at Hendon, B. Norton (South Africa) beat Gordon Lowe 2/6, 6/3, 10/8, 4/6, 6/3. Miss Ryan beat Miss Kemmisbitty 6/2, 6/2. In the Doubles J. Wheatley (South Africa) and Von Bruns (Sweden) beat Gordon Lowe and Sir George Thomas 6/3, 6/4.

OPIUM OFFERED FOR SALE

DEARTH OF BUYERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 3.

At the opium sale to-day one hundred chests of Benares opium were offered for sale, but only fifteen chests were sold as there were no buyers for the rest. Sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 67,625, highest price for a chest being Rs. 4,525, lowest Rs. 4,500 and average Rs. 508.

YOUTHS AS DACOITS.

HAUL OF RS. 5000 JEWELLERY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

A serious dacoity is reported to have occurred in the house of a Hindu moneylender of the village of Rajibpur, in Mahrekguni division, Dacca District. About a dozen Bengalee youths with faces painted white, ransacked the house with the aid of torches and guns, and got away with cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 5,000.

MR. GANDHI IN AHMEDABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 3.

Mr. Gandhi arrived from Sind last night. He seems much impressed with what he saw there. He is enthusiastic about the work being done in Hyderabad and Shikarpur. Sind volunteers need to pay more attention to the maintenance of discipline in public meetings and demonstrations. Mr. Gandhi proceeds to Kapadvanj from here and thence to Bassein for the Conference. He is to reach Allahabad by the 8th instant.

MR. GANDHI'S SIND TOUR ENDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (SIND) May 2.

Mr. Gandhi yesterday finished his tour in Sind after having visited eight towns. During his stay he attended the Hyderabad District Conference where he appealed for the Tilak Swarajya Fund.

KATHIAWAD CONFERENCE.

CLOSE OF SUCCESSFUL SESSIONS.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(From our Special Representative.)

RAJKOT, C. S., April 30.

After the morning session on the 28th instant the whole noon was occupied by the Subjects Committee to take up the remaining resolutions. The centre of all fight, was the resolution fixing the goal of the Conference but thanks to the tact of Mr. Patel, things went of as peacefully as possible. When the Conference next met in the evening, the first work it did was to take up the first resolution which was as follows:—

FIRST RESOLUTION.

(a) To achieve Swaraiya that is Responsible Government, for the people of Kathiawar is the goal of this Conference.

(b) Any male or female of the age of 21 or more who accepts the Creed of the Conference and pays four annas annually, can become a member of the Conference.

(c) The following Committee, with powers to add six more members, is appointed to draft the Constitution of the Conference, to put in force the resolutions of the Conference.

Mr. Shukle during a short speech explained the scope of the resolution and said all parties in Kathiawar have room under this goal; those who want federation in the province can accept this Creed. Those who do want to maintain present individual States can also come under this Creed. It is lucky indeed that all shades of thought have been reconciled to this resolution and the goal of the Conference passes to day with the unanimous voice of this great assembly.

After speakers from various districts had supported the resolution the President read it and declared it passed by the unanimous will of the whole assembly.

The next two resolutions, the first protesting against the tenancy at will existing in all places except some big towns, in connection with residental house, and the second dealing with various grievances of Bhagata etc., were moved from the Chair and declared passed unanimously.

The following resolutions were then passed by the house.

PRINCES' INTERFERENCE.

"This Conference has learnt with great regret in some States, the rule of law and judicial procedure is set aside by the will of Chiefs, and matters of judicial nature, are decided by Executive orders, and the aggrieved parties are not supplied with the copies of such orders, even though they request for them. The Conference, asks the Princes emphatically to preserve the sacredness of justice and not to interfere in matters judicial."

APPOINTMENT OF ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

"This Conference has received a great number of complaints of grievances and tyranies existing in some States. In that connection, this Conference comes to the decision, that whenever accepted principle of Government have been broken, or some individual has been grously maltreated the following Committe is appointed by the Conference to inquire into and report to the next Conference, the necessary steps that ought to be taken in than connection.

Members of the Committee:—(1) Mr. D. B. Shukal, Bar-at-law, (Rajkot) (2) Mr. D. S. Parekh, Bar-at-Law (Jetpur), (3) Mr. G. G. Desai, (Bhavnagar), (4) Mr. V. R. Baxi, (Rajkot) (5) Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mahata, (Rajkote), (6) Mr. K. A. Kapadia, (Bhavnagar), (7), Mr. L. A. Mehta, (Rajkot)."

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following other resolutions were also passed: ((a) Congratulating Princes who have stopped export of cattle from the States protesting against those States, who have put an export tax, thereby creating great harassment for the people and asking them to stop export unconditionally; (b) asking various reforms in the Revenue Department and recommending various means to improve agriculture and condition of agriculturists; (c) protesting against the commercial enterprizes of some Princes; (d) thanking the Indian National Congress for the place it has given to the people of Indian States therein and requesting the Congress to give Kathiawar the status of a province as in Ajmer-Merwarra and, in the meantime, requesting the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee to give to Kathiawar all rights of a Taluka; (e) requesting the people to enlist themselves as members of the Congress and to subscribe to the Tilak Swarajya Fund; (f) asking people to take up temperance movement in Kathiawar, (g) asking people not to fight in courts, and requesting them to resort to arbitration; (h) empowering the Executive Committee to frame a scheme to give work and means to whole-day workers in Kathiawar. (i) protesting against railway grievances and improving the Executive Board to take all necessary steps, in that connection; (j) protesting against rules and laws in force in various States and in the Agency against newspapers and presses; (k) thanking the Thakur Sahib of Rajkote, Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta, President of the Reception Committee, Secretaries and other workers and the President.

AMELIORATION OF "UNTOUCHABLES"

One resolution in which the assembly was divided and votes were to be taken was the resolution to ameliorate the condition of "untouchables." Only 27 voted against the resolution, and six hundred and odd voted for it.

The President in the concluding remarks, congratulated the delegates, visitors, and members of the Subjects Committee on their peaceful conduct of the Conference work, and said that in their very first attempt, they came out as fit and peaceful workers for the cause of Kathiawar. He had not expected that much from them. He thanked the Reception Committee and the people for the great honour they gave him.

The next Conference was then invited by the people of Zalawad, in their district, the place to be fixed afterwards.

The Conference terminated at 12-30 p. p.m. on the fourth day of its sessions.

WIFE REJECTS AN OFFER OF FORGIVENESS.

DECREE FOR A COLONEL WHO APPEALED IN VAIN.

A colonel's offer to forgive his wife, who turned it down, was related in the Divorce Court yesterday, when Colonel L. L. Hepper, Royal Artillery, was granted a decree nisi.

Petitioner said that he had remonstrated with his wife for associating with the co-respondent, Major Cecil Loraine Estridge. After the war, when the colonel said he returned alone to India, he received a letter, from Mrs. Hepper, who said she had stayed at the Clifton Spa Hotel with Estridge. The letter continued:—

The four months we were together in this country showed me how impossible it was that we should ever live together again. Although I have failed as a wife, I hope you will be kind to the children. Try and forgive me.

In reply the colonel wrote:—

I beg of you, for the sake of the children, to reconsider your decision, and if you will give up your friendship with Major Estridge and promise you will have nothing to do with him in future, I am ready, in order to avoid scandal, and not to spoil the lives of our children, to forgive everything.

* * * *

Mrs. Hepper replied that she could accept the offer.

There was no defence entered to the suit.—The "Daily Chronicle."

32 YEARS OF SILENCE.

"A queer little story of a 'deaf mute's' sudden recovery of the gift of speech comes from Notre Dame," says the "Times" Paris Correspondent. "For many years a tall gaunt beggar has appealed to the charity of passers by at the Cathedral gates. From time to time the police had charged him with mendicancy, but the doctor's examination had always shown his affliction to be apparently genuine, so he was always released.

"But the other day a policeman new to the post arrested him. The inspector said 'Don't charge him. We know him well The poor fellow's deaf and dumb.' To his surprise the beggar rejoined:—

"'I'm sorry to contradict you, inspector, but I can speak and hear as well as you. During 32 years that I've kept silence and earned my livelihood by maintaining this deception I've seen and heard so many lies and so much harshness and hypocrisy that I'm determined for once to give vent to my feelings, even if I have to go to prison for it. I shall at least be able to say that I've told the truth once during my life. And that's the last thing I shall ever say.'

"The man then resumed his customary silence from which all efforts of the police proved futile to draw him. Inquiries have been made which show that during his 32 years' self-imposed silence he has amassed a comfortable little fortune, and was on the point of retiring from business."

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

EXAMINATIONS RESULTS.

G. A.

1 Miss Godavaribai Ketkar—2nd class.
2 Mrs. Rukminiamma Chintamanibhatla—Pass Class.
3 Miss Krishnabai Khare—Not-classed.

SECOND YEAR.

1 Mrs. Gangubai Lele—Result pending first year examination.
2 Miss Malatibai Shevade—Pass Class.
3 Miss Kamalabai Kukade—Pass Class.
4 Mrs. Sitabai Annigeri—Not-classed.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

SECOND CLASS.

1 Miss Malatibai Naralkar.
2 Miss Shantabai Ketkar.
3 Miss Kashibai Karnik.

PASS CLASS.

1 Mrs. Sushilabai Jawdekar.
2 Miss Krishnabai Renawikar.

NOT-CLASSED.

1 Miss Kamalabai Pawar.
2 Mrs. Yesubai Rege.

The week ending 16th April reports 1,225 deaths from Plague against 1,452 seizures throughout India. Bombay Presidency and Sind suffers 112 deaths. Madras 28, Bengal 6, Bihar and Orissa 223, United Provinces 480 against 481 seizures, Punjab 120, Burma 96, Central Provinces 6, Mysore State 11, Hyderabad State 14, Central India nil and Rajputana 29. (A. P.).

GERMAN REPARATION ACT.

GOVT. REPLY MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 29.

The Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department, replying to a letter of Secretary to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, about the German reparation Act, states as follows:—In reply to your letter No. T 765, dated the 15th April, I am directed to state that the German Reparation (recovery) Act provides that fifty per cent. or such percentage as the Treasury may prescribe, of what is due as payment for German goods imported into the United Kingdom shall be paid not to German exporters but to His Majesty's Treasury through Customs to be applied towards the discharge of the obligations of Germany under the treaty of Versailles the Act also provides that the payment of any sum to the Commissioners, under the previsions thereof, shall up to the amount of the payments operate as a good discharge to the person by or on whose behalf the payment is made as against the person to whom the purchase price of the goods in question is due, the receipt of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury being conclusive evidence of such payment. The Act passed by the British Parliament does not apply to India. I am also to point out that legislation by the Indian legislature would be necessary before a similar system of "recovery" could be applied here.

DRAWING LOTS TO SUSPEND PRACTICE.

ALLEGED BACKING OUT OF CO-OPERATING BARRISTER

(From a Correspondent)

MEERUT, May 2.

As per suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi a few Muslim members of the Bar, including Mr. Yamin Khan, Barrister and member of the Legislative Assembly, decided on the 29th April to draw by lottery as to which of them should suspend practice. It drew, however in the name of Mr. Yumin Khan, but even though offered Rs. 500 per mensem demanded by him, he did not make good his promise.

KHILAFAT VOLUNTEER.

RED RAG TO A JAIL SUPDT.

(From a Correspondent.)

MEERUT, May 2.

On the morning of the 30th ulto, which was the day for hearing Maulana Mohdayub's case a volunteer from the city went towards the jail to find out the time when the Maulana Sahib was to leave for the court. He was standing at some distance from the jail gate when the Jail Superintendent arrived in a car and finding there a Khilafat volunteer got very angry and asked the sentry why he did not shoot the volunteer and gave the sentry a good-beating for not having shot him. The volunteer was standing at a place where everyone was allowed to go to. It is difficult to understand why the Superintendent wanted him to have been shot.

AN INDIAN PHILOSOPHER AT JAMSHEDPUR.

(From a Correspondnet.)

JAMSHEDPUR, April 30.

On the 29th of April there were assembled in the Branch Institute in Jamshedpur the elite of the Southern Town to witness a musical performance by Sreeman N. S. Doraiswamy Iyer of Tanjore.

This reputed Bagavathar of Southern India, an erudite scholar deeply versed in ancient Indian philosophy and learning, on a pilgrimage to Benares broke his journey at Tatanagar at the request of some of his friends and admirers, and has been, for the past fortnight busying himself in delivering lectures, holding discourses, musical parties, etc., on ancient Hindu lore, thereby providing the much-needed spiritual and ethical sustenance to many people here, who, more than men of any other place, sorely needed it, after their hard toil in the Steel works.

Never before has Jamshedpur enjoyed such an intellectual treat as from this high-souled philosopher, who, true to his Dharma, does not bargain, but makes a present of his gifts.

His humanitarian mission is to leave behind him many imbued with our ancient culture, and with this noble object in view, he has joined an institution in Madras where boys and girls are taught music and religion as compulsory subjects.

This expert, therefore, needs all the help and encouragement which lovers of India can give him.

A NOTABLE SACRIFICE.

ONE DAY'S SALE PROCEEDS OF RS. 1,100 GIVEN TO SMYRNA FUND!

Messrs. Suleman Esmail and Co. of Kolsa Moholla, Bombay, write:—

"We decided on the 23rd April last give the total sale proceeds of our tea shop, from 4 p.m. to 12 p.m. on the 23rd April, to the Smyrna Relief Fund. According the sale proceeds on during the said hours on that day was of Rs. 1,100 (rupees one thousand and one hundred), and we have given this to the Central Khilafat Committee in order to send it to the poor people of Smyrna.

We hope that every Musalman will try to give something to the "Majaloom Fund" in order to help the poor people of Smyrna.

NAGPUR FIRING.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE INQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 3.

The Commission appointed by the Congress Committee to enquire into the circumstances under which the mob was fired on the 28th March last, resumed sitting and examined. Bandu Ganpat (aged 50), Raghoba Ganpat Koshti, a weaver, (aged 61), and Shadasco Mingem Koshti who corroborated evidence to the effect that when the police party entered the house of Ubya ram there was a struggle between Ubyram and the police party which was knocked down. Sub-Inspector Attaulakhan fired into the house of Ubyram and two persons were shot and wounded by buck shots, there was no stone-throwing, the people had no lathies and the people cried "Gandhi Maharaj ki jai." Ramachandra Sharawan Borikar Koshti, a money-lender stated that when the police referred from Ubyaram's house he them to be in an excited state and annoyed. The people cried "Gandhi Maharaj ki jai' at which the police fired. Witness stated that there were two marks of bullets shots one on the outer window and the other inside his building, and his nephew Laxman was wounded by buck shot. Witness stated that some people said that there were blank firing first. Witness corroborated the evidence that there was no stone throwing or the people had any lathies with them. The people cried 'Gandhi ki jai' and the people composed of females and children. They were mere sight-seers and the dead bodies were dragged like dogs and piled in a motor bus, one upon another. Mr. Amritage did not give any previous warning that he would fire upon the crowd who did not throw stones nor use lathies.

Urashya Gulya Koshti stated that he was hit with bullet in the left hand while he was running back to his master's house. He was treated by Dr. Hardas. He was one of the sight-seers. The people did neither throw stones nor had they lathies with them. All of them were sight-seers like himself.

"NO STONE THROWING, NO POSSESSION OF LATHIES."

Laxman Balaji Koshti, (aged 20) one of the wounded at the right leg corroborated the above evidence.

Laxman Dhonba Borikar Koshti stated that there was neither stone-throwing nor the people had lathies with them. Witness stated that he was wounded by buck-shot on the left side of his chest. He showed 5 or 6 marks of wounds to the members of the Commission. Replying to Mr. Deshpande, witness stated that some people were saying that blank cartridges were fired because from those cartridges there was no effect on the crowd in the beginning.

Munnalal Giridharlal Halwai stated that at the cry of the people 'Mahatma Gandhi ki jai." the Sahib and the City Inspector got annoyed and orders were given to fire. Then they snatched the pistols from them and fired at the crowd. Replying to Mr. Golwalkar witness stated that as the first shot had no effect on the crowd the people said there was blank firing.

Maroti Kongba and Gunaje Ghubja Koshti and Narayan Jairam Rao Kalkar were examined who corroborated the evidence of the previous witness relating to the composition of the crowd, cries of 'Gandhi ki jai,' and the attitude of the police.

Gopal Radha Rao who was examined stated that the people assembled to see whether Ubyaram was arrested or not. The crowd composed of females, children and men. The police returned from Ubyaram's house without arresting anybody. The crowd cried 'Gandhi ki jai.' At this the police fired without giving any previous warning. Witness further stated that there was no justification for firing. There was stoning from the crowd.

The Commission examined Gunaice Ghurja and Narayan Jairam Rao who corroborated the previous witnesses.

The commission will resume sitting to-day.

GIRIDHI DISTURBANCE.

ANOTHER VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, May 2.

The Publicity Bureau makes a statement regarding the outbreak of violence at Giridhi in which the particulars do not agree with those furnished by the special correspondent of the Associated Press. According to the statement the crowd had swollen to ten thousand persons when the accused Moghal Jan was taken to the court. It also says that on the morning of the 25th, the day after the arrest of Moghal Jan the non-cooperators declared by beat of drum at Panchamba that police of Panchamba should be boycotted, one man from every house was to go to the Giridhi court or Thana. It was declared that no one should sell the police anything.

ATTACK ON SUB-INSPECTOR.

Describing the attack on the sub-inspector of police the Publicity Bureau statement says the sub-inspector was wounded in several places and being armed with a small revolver, he fired at the mob wounding one man. This did not deter the crowd and when the sub-inspector left the verandah of the Thana and sought his quarters, the crowd followed him declaring that it would be a good opportunity to burn him in his house. The mob thereupon attacked the quarters, breaking open the doors and windows, smashing furniture, scattering and burning records and looting the contents of the dwelling. The sub-inspector again made his way from his quarters to the Thana and warned the mob that he had reloaded his pistol. The crowd followed and again the sub-inspector confronted it from the verandah of the Thana, firing two shots. At this the crowd dispersed.

The statement concludes:—It appears satisfactory that despite much injury done to the persons of police as well as to the life resulted from this non-cooperation out-buildings of the jail and Thana, no loss of burst.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, May 2.

An official statement issued here regarding the Giridih disturbances shows there was no loss of life, but several policemen were injured and much damage was done to the buildings of jail and thana. The disturbances appear to have originated from the efforts of the Non-Cooperation Panchayat to enforce, by means of social boycott, a decision which the accused person refused to obey. A dispute having arisen regarding the sale of a cow, the Panchayat of Bhishunpur decided that the seller should take back the cow, but this he declined to do and he was boycotted. His daughter on April 23rd attempted to draw water from the village well, but the man named Mogal Jan prevented her, and is said to have pushed the girl and broken her pitcher. He was charged with unlawful obstruction and violating the modesty of a girl. The accused after being taken to the Panchamba outpost was sent to Giridih under an escort followed by a crowd cheering "Gandhi." On the 25th Non-Cooperators proclaimed that the Panchamba Police must be boycotted. A large crowd which nearly numbered about ten thousand assembled outside the Giridih Court. The accused, who refused to defend himself or furnish bail, was remanded to the jail. A part of the crowd rushed ahead to the jail and some of them declared they would enter the jail with their brother and on being told to fall back, the mob began stoning the police inflicting severe injuries and damaging the jail buildings. Rumour spread that some of the mob were killed and their bodies had been taken into the jail, but three leaders explored the jail with the S. D. O. and as they were convinced there was no truth in the report the crowd dispersed gradually. In the afternoon, however, a mob of about 5,000 reassembled, appeared in front of the thana, abused Sub-Inspector Jagdeo Prasad Singh, and pelted him with stones and brickbats. After being hit several times the Sub-Inspector fired a small revolver wounding one man. The Sub-Inspector sought his quarters followed by the crowd who wrecked and looted the quarters. The Sub-Inspector again made his way to the thana and warned the mob that he had loaded his pistol. The crowd, however, again pursued him and he fired two shots, whereupon the crowd dispersed. A party of armed policemen arrived on the 26th April last and no further outbreak occurred.

GRIEVANCES OF GOVT. PRESS EMPLOYEES.

REASONS FOR GOVT.'S ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, May 2.

A non-official resolution was passed at the last session of the Legislative Council recommending the appointment of a committee of one official and three non-officials to enquire into the grievances of the employees of the Government Press. This resolution was vetoed by the Governor, and, in explaining the reasons for doing so, the Governor states that Government have to regard the effects which the action recommended by the Council would have upon other Government servants. The strike at the press aims at securing for the employees a higher pay than what the Government were proposing to give in their revision of rates. Other Government services, though not always satisfied with the recent increases in their pay, have loyally accepted Government's orders. If it were now to appear that a body of Government servants by going on strike, could obtain a revision of the orders of Government by a committee composed of chiefly non-officials, the road would be open to agitation and discontent, and the discipline and morals of all Government service would be gravely endangered.

ARSON AND SEDITION.

CHARGES AGAINST STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CUTTACK, April 29.

Besides the student who was arrested about a week ago in the college premises while, as alleged, he was attempting to set fire to it, another student of a Ravenshar College has been arrested and the police have brought charges of arson and sedition against both.

(Continued from column 6.)

this change is already coming about. The reforms are working on all in India.

How difficult it is to give effect to the three specific conditions Gandhi knows as well as the Viceroy. The punishment of officials at the demand of subjects is held by Governments to be worse than parricide. A fresh election just after those who rallied to the Government have fought the election, won, and largely bought, their seats, is hard to justify. It seems to me that a revision of the rules and regulations in a liberal spirit would help the situation, be in accord with our experience of the working of the reforms, and provide the reason needed for a new election.

In any case, on these two points agreement is possible. The revision of the Sevres Treaty affects others, and is on a different footing. In view of the defeat of the Constantinian Greeks, of the pro-German attitude of the Greek dynasty, and of their heavy financial obligations towards us that the Greeks do not seem anxious to liquidate, something may yet be done. Statesmen both in England and India might willingly cancel the Greek debt in return for the righting of the wrong that took from the Moslem the homelands of Thrace and Asia Minor.

In any case, if, as I believe, this chance of reconciliation is offered to the two races in India who want to be friends, then that chance must be immediately explored and utilised to the full, despite the howls of those who would willingly turn the India of to-day into a second Ireland.

"PEACE WITH HONOUR."

MR. GANDHI WILL NOT REJECT IT.

GOVT'S CHANCE OF RECONCILIATION.

Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood writes in the "Westminster Gazette":—

Peace can be had to-morrow in India, if we will. I have every reason to believe that Gandhi will welcome it. So will our own extremists there.

The Indian horizon is getting brighter. Private letters from India all point in the same direction. Even without going behind the scenes, however, public evidence is sufficiently clear. Have not the non-cooperators declared a six-weeks' truce?

When Lord Reading was made Viceroy it was obvious that Mr. Lloyd George had appointed the man he trusted, and gives him a free hand to see and to determine. It was not so obvious to the uninitiated that Mr. Montagu had scored his biggest success since he persuaded the Cabinet of 1917 to accept the famous decaration of August 20.

Instead of one rather lonely Mr. Montagu trying to pilot India into safety, there are now two statesmen, of one mind and working in complete accord. It would be mere hypocrisy to pretend that there had been, during the last three years, sympathetic cooperation between Simla and Whitehall. Simla has been obviously dragged, heels-in, protesting. Those in Simla who think to carry on that policy in future will get short shrift. Hatred of Montagu the Jew, of his reforms, of his tone and style of Liberalism, will perforce retire to Cheltenham and Pall Mall.

There were at one time signs that the new Councils were to be snubbed by the Bureaucracy. The M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s were no longer to be styled "honourable." The tendency in official conversation was to smile with silent condescension about the new boys who were to start playing at self-government on the various representative bodies in the various capitals. With the wicked extremists out of the way, the Councils were to have been beautifully docile, to feed out of the official hand.

As the fear of Gandhi grew, Government fell back upon the Councils. The Reforms became their sheet-anchor. They must work. Governors who had done their best to exclude the intelligentsia from their Councils not only now begged good men to come in to a live business, but hunted out for their Executive Cabinet the most liberal-minded of their permanent officials.

When the non-cooperators in derision elected a barber for Lahore and put three ridiculous dummies on the Bengal Council the only thing a desperate Government could do was to crown as the new Kings of India the members of a glorified Legislative Assembly. "You say these reforms are ridiculous. We will show you that they are a revolution. Those who have come on to the green benches shall be Kings among you." The barber of Lahore is exalted, even as was Shibli Baggarag, the barber of Shiraz.

The result is that the Legislative Assembly is now a power in the land, "they have no power over finance," says the extremist; but whatever they decide about the tariffs will be law, in spite of Lancashire. They have no power over Army expenditure; but they vote permission for the Indian Army to be used outside India, and it is thought wise to treat ten members to a feted tour along the North-West frontier. In the old Assembly the old Viceroy prevented Mr. Sastri from discussing martial law times in the Punjab; in the new Assembly such a discussion is almost welcomed.

India looks on amazed at the beatification of the new power. The new rulers have the deference, the limelight, and the patronage. Those who might have been at Delhi in their places are increasingly sorry that they are not there.

That the tone, too, of the arch-combatants in changing is also fortunately obvious. The European Associations are no longer so proud of the nationality of General Dyer. The Europeans who have been exalted on to the Councils by their fellows were the right peace-making type. They have already protested against the activities of a certain notorious Committee of ex-Anglo-Indians in this country. It is not too much to say that they are in the Council to back the Administration in their efforts to heal the breach between the races. They are not fools, and it is the only hope.

Gandhi may say with justice that non-cooperation has served its purpose. "Because of non-cooperation the bureaucracy were driven to make the reforms a reality. If the Assembly now rules, it is through fear of us." Gandhi and his men from the abyss, from the chawls (tenements) of Bombay and the Bengal mines, were indeed an awful bogy to men of whatever colour with "a stake in the country." He has not got Home Rule within a year, but he has got something uncommonly like it. Non-cooperation, moreover, becomes daily more difficult in a country where all men wise for something from Government, from the new rulers—a minimum wage law, tenant-right, protection, increased salaries. The new freedom is working and booming.

For these reasons, if Gandhi can have peace with honour he will not reject it. The same is true of all Hindus; of the Moslems one cannot speak with certainty, but they will not wish to be isolated from their countrymen, especially upon an extra-Indian question.

The conditions for which the Congress party will stipulate will be three—the removal of the officials responsible for the martial law iniquities in the Punjab, together with the removal of General Dyer's pension from the Indian Budget; the revision of the Sevres Treaty; and a fresh election so that non-cooperators may cooperate in the present "Home Rule" and assist in the transition of India. Gandhi always put forward a fourth condition, which can hardly be stated in black and white—a "change of heart" on the part of the rulers. One may say, however, that

(Continued in column 5.)

ALI BROTHERS AND THEIR PAST.

WERE THEY SEDITION-MONGERS?

A FRANK AND VIGOROUS SELF-VINDICATION.

In view of the insinuations made in certain quarters regarding the views of the Ali Brothers, the following extracts from a letter which was addressed by them to the Viceroy from Betul jail on July 9th, 1919 will be read with interest and instruction.

With the name of Allah, the Most Merciful and the Most Compassionate.

—Jail, Betul (C.P.) 9th July, 1919.

Your Excellency,—At 4 a.m. on the 8th June, 1919, we were roused from sleep at our house in Chhindwara by the District Magistrate of Chhindwara, two other magistrates, a number of police, and even P.W.O., officers, attended by an extraordinarily and, if we may say so, needlessly large police force which had surrounded the house; and we were removed in motor-cars under a strong police escort before we had made good-bye to our people, and even before we had finished dressing. It was only after we had arrived at Betul and had been lodged in jail that we had an opportunity of seeing the warrant issued over the signature of Sir William Marris, and learnt that this action had been taken by Your Excellency's Government under the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation III of 1818). A most minute search of our houses at Chhindwara was also conducted by several high officials of the C.I.D., who, however, found nothing that could have justified such a search. We mention the time and the manner of our removal and refer to this vexatious and inquisitorial visit of the C.I.D. as these circumstances serve to indicate the character that has manifestly been ascribed to us by some of the local officers of Chhindwara and the danger that our residence there has evidently been represented to Government to have created.

As Your Excellency is no doubt aware, we were first interned on the 31st May, 1918, under the Defence of India Act; but no reason we at the time disclosed for this action of Government beyond the declaration that in the opinion of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Delhi we had acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety. Subsequently on more than one occasion various reasons were assigned on behalf of Government for our internment, and for its continuance; but it was not until three-and-a-half years had elapsed from the date of our internment, and for its continuance; but it was not until three-and-a-half year had elapsed from the date of our internment that we were given any kind of opportunity to meet the charges against us; and then, too, the statement suplied to us disclosed nothing beyond vague and indefinite allegations, without any particulars as to the time place or persons, let alone the evidence on which they purported to be based, which was explicitly refused. Although it appeared wholly futile to us to submit any representation with reference to so meagre a statement of reasons of our internment, and that, too, to a most unsatisfactory Committee appointed to investigate our case in camera and in our absence, except for the one occasion when we were called to appear before it and be subjected to an examination by it, and although we were generally advised to let such an investigation proceed without any assistance from us, we, nevertheless, decided to act differently, as we did not desire that those interested in keeping us interned as long as they could manage to do it, on one pretext or another, should have any excuse for saying that we shirked an investigation. We, therefore, sumitted very full and detailed representations to the Committee which lacked nothing in the way of frankness and the volunteering of every item of information that could possibly have any bearing on the vague allegations made against us; and we also appeared in person before it to answer the questions that it chose to put to us. We may add that, although we were treated with the utmost courtesy by the member of the Committee, the manner in which their investigation was conducted was not in the least illuminating and, since we have had access neither to the evidence placed by the C.I.D., before it nor to its report to Government embodying its findings on that ex parte evidence, we are to this day ignorant of the facts on which our internment could have been based with any degree of plausibility. All that we were favoured with by the Committee was the negative piece of information that had its own significance—viz. that nowhere in the evidence placed before it by the C.I.D. was there any trace of the highly treasonable letters including the invitation to the late Amir of Afghanistan to invade India, which had the eleventh hour come in the way of our release some two years ago.

PROTEST AGAIN REPRESSION.

On the 9th May last we wrote to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of these Provinces (and not to the Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara, as inaccurately stated in the Press communique issued from Simla on the 8th June regarding our detention under Regulation III of 1818) that, from that day forward we would not regard ourselves as bound by the orders of internment. This was, as we made clear in the letter itself, by way of protest against the Rowlatt legislation and the repression increasingly practised by Government. It was manifest from this, and also from our general behaviour thereafter which has always been frank and open, that we were willing to afford the authorities every facility for getting us tried for breach of internment orders in the ordinary courts of law; and it is obvious that we would not have complained if, after an open trial properly conducted in such a court, we had been found guilty and punished to the fullest extent of its powers.

But, instead of that, Government has once more resorted to the growing practice of punishing first and justifying its action afterwards, without having recourse to any judicial proceeding whatever. We shall not pretend to express a surprise at such proceedings that we have not in fact experienced; but we must say we did not expect, after our experience during four long years of internment, that, while as usual giving us no opportunity to submit any explanation of our conduct, Government would attempt an immediate public justification of its own action and issue an official communique in regard to it. We, who were far more intimately concerned with the matter than any member of the general public, have not yet been favoured with a copy of it, and in fact came to peruse it only casually fully ten days after it was issued.

Even then we have awaited for three weeks and invitation from Government to submit a statement of our own regarding the grounds of its determination to detain us in jail as State prisoners, so that we could assist it is such a revision thereof as, in the words of the Preamble of Regulation III, "the end of justice require." But in spite of the very general desire of the Indian Press, which does not yet seem to be convinced that we had acted in the objectionable manner described in the communique of 8th June, that an opportunity should be given to us not only to submit to Government, but to publish also such a statement. No invitation has hitherto reached us. Nevertheless, once more solely with the object of not allowing the case to go against us by default we submit the following statement, and shall only add that since Government has seen fit to publish an official communique regarding our recent conduct which we regard as inaccurate and incomplete, and consequently misleading and wholly unjust to us, it should in common fairness to us and to the public, that thinks better of us than it does, give this statement of ours equal publicity. . . .

BROTHERS' STATEMENT.

To begin with, it has been stated that—

> In April, 1919, the Government of India received definite information that the brothers Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shauket Ali were taking active measures to stir up ill-will against the Government. While the question of taking steps to prevent these activities was under consideration, a memorial from the brothers was received by the Viceroy."

Now, we can say most emphatically that no such measures were taken by us before we submitted our representation on the 24th April to Your Excellency, nor have any been taken since, and we are in a position to demonstrate the truth of even so negative an assertion with the utmost ease.

It should be remembered that the Committee appointed by Your Excellency's Government to enquire into our case did not leave Chhindwara before the 8th December, 1918. We expected that the result of the enquiry would be communicated to us by about the middle of December; but that was not done, and, while still awaiting it, we were permitted to visit Rampur, where we stayed till the middle of January. While we were at home, and again on our return, we wrote to the Local Administration requesting an early intimation of the decision of the Government on the Committee's advice, which, as these letters clearly indicated we believed to have favoured our release and to have received the powerful support of no less an authority than the Secretary of State for India himself. Not receiving any intimation from Nagpur we wrote direct to the Hon. the Home Secretary at Delhi. If Your Excellency's Government would publish these letters the public would be able to verify for itself the truth of our emphatic assertion that, in spite of the efforts of some highly-placed personal enemies of ours in the contrary direction, we expected an early release, and for that reason did not send for our families from Rampur, and that it was in the circumstances most unlikely that we would have jeopardised our release by taking at the same time active measures to stir up ill-will against the Government." This brings us to the 24th March last, when we had the first opportunity of meeting the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of these Provinces and urging upon him the necessity of an early decision. And what transpired in the course of this interview raises the unlikelihood of such folly to utter impossibility and positive disproof.

SIR BENJAMIN'S ASSURANCE.

Sir Benjamin Robertson assured us that he had himself nothing against us; that our conduct throughout the three-and-a-half years of internment within his territorial jurisdiction had been unexceptionable and in every way satisfactory; that he was merely our jailer to keep us, whom others had judged, in safe custody; that he had throughout acted merely as a post office, communicating to us the orders of Your Excellency's Government, and forwarding our representations to it, as often as possible with his supporting recommendations; that he had instructed the Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara and other officers of his administration to show us every courtesy and consideration and not to worry us; that he was very sorry Chhindwara had been most unfortunate in having had to be placed in charge of so many Deputy Commissioners one after another in bewildering succession and we had consequently had to deal with such a number of them, few of whom could have had time enough to know us intimately and to settle down into some sort of working arrangements suited to the requirements of all concerned; that in some cases, he regretted very much, we had been very badly used; that we should let bygones be bygones, and that he would take up with Your Excellency, whom he was to meet at Khandwa on the 30th March, the question of our release, and, failing that, the sanction of more adequate allowances that could cover the educational expenses of our children, and also the questions of the payment of our recent debts and of our out-of-pocket expenses in connection with our business concerns. This fully confirmed the message which the chief Commissioner had sent us in the preceding October when he had passed through Chhindwara, and to which we had alluded in the course of our representation to the Committee of Enquiry some weeks later. Happily all this is on record in a letter written by Mr. Mohamed Ali soon after this interview to his brother-in-law and our cousin, Mr. Moazzam Ali, B.A., (Oxon), barrister-at-law of Moradabad. The Deputy Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Rlowden would not himself take the responsibility of passing this letter as the censor of our correspondence, but sent it on to the Hon. Chief Commissioner, who readily passed it, only requesting that it should not be published, as the interview was meant by him to be a private one. We may add this desire of Sir Benjamin Robertson has been hitherto most scrupulously respected.

This gives us, so to speak, a "clean bill of health" till the 24th of March, and we have now to account for exactly a month that intervened between that date and the 24th April, when we addressed our representation to Your Excellency. It would be convenient to divide this intervening month into two periods: the first from the 24th March, when the Chief Commissioner promised to take up our case with you to the 19th April, when we received a communication from the Deputy Commissioner conveying to us the result of the Chief Commissioner's interview with Your Excellency; and the second period from the 12th April to the 24th when we submitted our final representation. Now, if it was unlikely that we should have jeopardised our release by "taking active measures to stir up ill-will against Government" between the 8th December, 1918, when the Committee left Chhindwara, and the 24th March, 1919, when the Chief Commissioner's left—and we have the Chief Commissioner's word for it that we did not do so—then does it not stand to reason that it is still more unlikely that we should have peopardised our release by any such action between the 24th March and the 12th April? As for the remaining period of twelve days we think Your Excellency can safely take it from us that in this brief interval we were too fully preoccupied to takes any measures other than the preparation of our long and detailed representation and its submission to Your Excellency.

LUDICROUS ATTEMPT.

This, we think, fully proves our case. But we can guess easily enough how there came to be made such an allegation against us. To disprove it in another way, we would request Your Excellency to enquire whether it is alleged that we were stirring up ill-will against Government among the municipal population of Chhindwara or abroad. In the latter case, we would request Government to take the public a little more into its confidence and publish unhesitatingly whatever proof of our guilt or "definite information" it has received. We have the best reason for knowing that none exists.

But, on the other hand, if this "definite information" relates merely to some measures alleged to have been taken by us "to stir up ill-will against Government" among the municipal population of Chhindwara and within the restricted limits of our residence there—and we have reason to believe that this is the allegation—then may we not, without offence, beseech Your Excellency to consider for a moment whether people so deeply interested and actively concerned as we are known to be in the world-wide issue of the maintenance of the temporal power of Islam in three Continents, and making an earnest Imperial appeal to Great Britain and through her to mankind in conference, could with any degree of plausibility be credited with indulging in a ludicrous attempt to rouse against Government the ire of the infinitely small population of Chhindwara? We may or may not be guilty of some deep diabolical plot for the overthrow of even so powerful a Government; but to credit us with such foolishness and futility as to attempt to compass its overthrow by means of "stirring up ill-will against it" in an obscure corner of Gondwana is, we submit with the utmost defence to insult our intelligence.

We, however, suspect for good reasons that it is some such futility that has been attributed to us by some of the local officers of Chhindwara under the guidance of Lt.-Col. Plowden. He is the ninth Deputy Commissioner that we have had to deal with within three years and had been in charge of Chhindwara for some months when that saintly son of India, and one of the best and shrewdest friends of her Government, Mahatma Gandhi, called upon all his brothers and sister to observe the 6th of April as the Day of Humiliation and Purification after the passage of the worst of the two Rowlatt Bills in defiance of the united wishes of the country as well as the Council of Your Excellency. Our relations with Lt.-Col. Plowden were at no time intimate, but during the two months just preceding our removal to Betul Jail his dealings with us have been characterised with unconcealed and with some of those connected with us malice, arising chiefly out of wounded official pride when, in spite of all his efforts, the good people of Chhindwara, along with us, fasted and prayed on the 6th April and kept their shops closed. Very little persuasion had been sufficient to induce them to follow the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi, and there was neither any compulsion nor, of course any breach of peace or other disturbance of any kind whatsoever. The Deputy Commissioner was greatly incensed at the blow thus struck at what he wrongly conceived to be his official prestige, and he is known to have expressed somewhat frantically his views and future intentions regarding "these jackals," as he called the office-bearers and members of the local Home Rule League, and even remonstrated with an hon. member of the C. P. Legislative Council because, like us, he had subscribed to the fund now being raised to assist Lokmanya Tilak in meeting the costs of his recent litigation against Sir Valentine Chirol.

The first indication of his consuming anger against us was given when, after a most perfunctory, enquiry on the spot, not lasting beyond a few minutes he hastened to announce then and there his refusal to the closure of an insanitary lane adjoining the beautiful Jami' Masjid that was nearing completion under our supervision. It was being used by the passers-by practically as a public urinal, and the smell was most offensive. The chairman of the Municipal Committee, Rai Saheb Mathra Pershad, O.B.E., and several other members had inspected the lane, when the Mussalmans had applied for the closure, and when after a personal inspection of it, the Civil Surgeon, Capt. Windross, had strongly urged the closure, the Municipal Committee had applied for it to the Commissioner of the Division. The matter had been pending for several months when the shops were closed on the 6th April. Soon after the Lt.-Col. Plowden gave a short notice to the people concerned that he would himself inspect the place, and as we have stated above, he announced the rejection of the application on the spot after the most cursory enquiry. What is still more significant, he testily inquired of us what possible interest we had in such a local matter, either being ignorant of or which is surprising—or pretending to ignore the fact patent to all that it was we who had taken a prominent part in collecting locally a very large sum of money for the reconstruction and had been wholly responsible for the architecture. . . . We understand that soon after he motored over to the summer headquarters of the Local Administration, presumably with a view to have further restrictions imposed on our already restricted liberties; and this view is supported by the Press communique issued by Your Excellency's Government, stating that "the question of taking steps to prevent these activities was under consideration" when our representation to Your Excellency was submitted on the 24th April.

But the immediate result of Lt.-Col. Plowden's visit to Pachmari was an order of the Local Administration dated the 24th April, externing under the Defence of India Act our friend Mr. Azeem-ud-Deen Khan of Rampur from Chhindwara, where he had been carrying on business independently of us for a number of years prior to our transfer to the place in November, 1915. Latterly he had been living with us and looking after our children's education and our house hold. He had taken an active part in persuading the people of Chhindwara to observe the Humiliation Day and had in the evening addressed a public meeting of the citizens, at which he moved a resolution supporting the demands of the Moslem League with reference to the Khilafat and the Holy Places of Islam. It is clear that when the Deputy Commissioner could not induce the Local Administration to add to the restrictions already imposed upon us without the orders of the Government of India, he procured the order of externment from Chhindwara, within 24 hours, against our friend, whose name, too, he did not then correctly know, as the order addressed to "Aziguddin Khan" clearly goes to show and of whose activities, objectionable or otherwise, he must presumably have been still more ignorant. Obviously he had intended to punish us, even if it was only vicariously, and he unloaded his chagrin on the first man connected with us that was within his reach.

WOUNDED PRIDE.

But apparently he was not yet appeased. Mr. Azeem-ud-Deen Khan left Chhindwara immediately on our advice, although he could have contested the validity of applying to him an order addressed to another. He awaited for a couple of days in the neighbouring town of Seoni the arrival of Mr. Shaukat Ali's children, whom he was to accompany home to Rampur. Naturally while there, he stopped with our nephew, Mr. Sadiq Ali, who lived at Seoni, and was assisting a prominent forest contractor. Mr. Khurshed Ali, and also gaining experience of business for himself under an experienced and successful friend. We had placed him there early in March, when we expected our release any moment. But the Superintendent of Police at Seoni wanted Mr. Azeem-ud-Deen Khan to be immediately sent away from Seoni also although the order of externment was limited to Chhindwara, and though Mr. Azeem-ud-Deen Khan left Mr. Khurshed Ali's house, where Mr. Sadiq Ali used to live, and stayed in a mosque, so that the forest contractor should not be made to suffer on our account the consequences of official displeasure, this did not prove enough. Mr. Fairweather sent for our friend and urged upon his notice that "the climate of Seoni was unhealthy." Understanding the real purpose of his remarks, even though Mr. Fairweather had not the courage to put in into plain language, Mr. Azeem-ud-Deen Khan left the place for Jubbulpore, to await there the arrival of Mr. Shaukat Ali's children. Shortly after that the local Deputy Commissioner brought pressure to bear on Mr. Khurshed Ali to send away our nephew Mr. Sadiq Ali also, and when the latter saw him personally he was told that he would not be allowed to work at Seoni, as he was our nephew and had once or twice visited us at Chhindwara. In order to involve Mr. Khurshed Ali in no trouble on his account or rather on ours, our nephew left Seoni immediately even before he had sold off the timber and bamboos that he had recently purchased for his own business. All this is on record as we were compelled to complain of this to Sir Benjamin Robertson, when all efforts to appeal to the conscience and sense of justice of the Deputy Commissioner of Seoni had failed.

The last to suffer as the result of Lt-Col. Plowden's wounded pride and chagrin have been ourselves, and this is the entire truth of the Government's receiving "definite information" in April, 1919, that we were taking active measures to stir up ill-will against the Government." . . . .

We now come to the contents of the representation submitted to Your Excellency on the 24th April, a summary of which has been attempted in the Press communique with very misleading brevity. But before we restate the religious obligations imposed on us by Islam, and the universally cherished sentiments of Indian Mussalmans, regarding the subjects dealt with in our representation, we have to point out the many inaccuracies regarding its proscription, printing and circulation with which the communique is unfortunately replete. It is manifestly inaccurate to state, as Government has done in the communique, that "surreptitious attempts were nevertheless made to print and circulate it among leading Mussalmans in India and to publish it in the Press" after the document had been proscribed in the Government of India. As a matter of fact it was not the Government of India, but various Local Governments, that had, or under the Press Act could have, proscribed the document; and it is equally manifest that even they could not have proscribed it by applying any section of the Press Act until and unless it had already been printed. So much about the printing of the document after the Government of India's proscription. But there was nothing in the least surreptitious, whether about the printing or the circulation and publication. We have never liked to do things clandestinely and we submit with all deference that we resent this accusation more than anything else. . . .

We now come to the statements made in the communique that:—

> "Since the opening of the Frontier campaign indisputable proofs have reached Government that the brothers are making every effort to induce the Moslems in India actively to assist the Ameer of Afghanistan against the King-Emperor."

NOTHING SINISTER.

In view of the fact that the Government claims to be in possession of the originals of some of the letters that we addressed to various important personages in India as well as newspapers and private individuals, we feel considerable surprise that, instead of publishing them in full, it should have published the briefest summary of their contents which is inaccurate, incomplete and misleading. We are preared to stand by any letter that we may have written to anybody and we beg Your Excellency to authorise their immediate publication. We are in fact most anxious to admit that we did address "important personages in India as well as newspapers and private individuals." But we most emphatically deny that they are capable of bearing any sinister interpretation, and this would be confirmed when we state that when we were removed to this jail we were about to address His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner and Lord Sinha in similar terms and with precisely the same object.

These letters of ours were neither more nor less than earnest appeals to the important personages addressed in the most open and frank manner to use their influence with Government to discontinue the disastrous policy it had been pursuing with reference to Islam and the Mussalmans, and to warn it of the danger of another and a more bitter, a more widespread and a more sustained war so soon after the one that was hardly yet over. The personages addressed were without exception those who were in the confidence of Government, whose friendly advice could never be suspected like that of Indian politicians, and if their names are published everyone will be able to draw for himself the obvious inference from such selection.

But since Government is apparently uninformed about the manner in which our faith colours and is meant to colour all our actions, including those which for the sake of convenience, are generally characterised as mundane, one thing must be made clear, and it is this: Islam does not permit the believer to pronounce an adverse judgment against another believer without more convincing proof; and we could not, of course, fight against our Moslem brothers without making sure that they were guilty of wanton aggression, and did not take up arms in defence of their faith. When so responsible an authority as the Secretary of State for India, speaking from his place on the Treasury Bench in the House of Commons, while initiating the discussion on the Indian Budget on the 22nd May, could frankly confess that His Majesty the Ameer's "motives are doubtful," and that "they must be partly attributed to the unrest which exists throughout the Mohamedan world," then, we submit no apology is needed from two believing Mussalmans, who are most poignantly suffering on account of their love of Islam from the same "unrest" in their long-drawn exile and incarceration if they entreat their fellow-countrymen, now happily united to suspend judgment and not heedlessly rush to hurl anathemas against a far less powerful, though brave Moslem neighbour, who could not be reasonably suspected of so foolish an enterprise as an attempt to subjugate India. Some of the most sacred regions of the Khalifa's Empire have been wrested from his possession, and Indian soldiers, including unfortunately many Mussalmans, who thereby jeopardised their salvation, "had a predominant part in the defeat of Turkey," as the Secretary of State for India readily admitted; and yet, on the same admission, they are a prey to-day to "perturbation and perplexity," and, speaking for himself, Mr. Montagu said that he "cordially sympathised with the causes of their perturbation." Now our position is this. Without better proof of the Ameer's malice or madness we certainly do not want Indian soldiers, including the Mussalmans and particularly with our own encouragement and assistance, to attack Afghanistan and effectively occupy it first, and then be a prey to more perplexity and perturbation afterwards, and leave it to us to add one more appeal to the many already made, so frantically and so utterly helplessly, for the evacuation of Moslem territory, and for sparing the remnants of the temporal power of Islam.

"OUR POSITION."

To make the position once for all clear to your Excellency's Government, we recapitulate below what we feel and what we have both publicly and privately expressed:—

(1) During the war Mussalmans have been required, in defiance of their religious obligations, to assist Government in waging war against the Khalifa and those engaged in Jehad.

(2) The Jazeera-t-ul Arab, or "Island of Arabia," which includes Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, and which Mussalmans are required by their faith at all times to keep free of non-Moslem occupation and control, is at present occupied and is being controlled by the forces of Great Britain and of some of the Allied and Associated Governments in defiance of the Prophet's well-known testamentary injunction.

(3) The Holy Places of Islam, which are not particular buildings merely, but territories, including the three Sacred Harems of Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem, are no longer permitted by Great Britain and the Allied and Associated Governments to be occupied, defended and served by the Khalifa, who is their only accredited Servant and Warden; and one of these, viz., Palestine, is already promised away to the Jews.

(4) The dismemberment of the Empire of the Khalifa; the appointment of non-Moslem mandatories to control various portions of it; and the consequent weakening of the temporal power of Islam to the point of danger to its spiritual influence, through the possible pressure of the temporal power of rival creeds, is being openly advocated.

(5) Discrimination is being made against Moslem Governments and populations in various other ways also, e.g., by excluding Moslem Governments from the benefits of the League of Nations and by denying Self-Determiantion to the Moslem populations of territories forcibly annexed or occupied and controlled by non-Moslem Powers.

(6) While this has been going on, Moslem opinion, unrepresented at the Peace Conference, and represented before the Allied and Associated Governments by unrepresentative Mussalmans, is being vigorously suppressed in India by means of the Press Act, the Defence of India Act, and, latterly in the Punjab, by the declaration of Martial Law.

When that representation was submitted we knew nothing of any trouble on the Frontier, and, in fact, it had, on the contrary, been published broadcast that His Majesty the Ameer had issued stringent instructions to his officers on the Border not to give asylum within his territory to refugees from the Punjab. Even when, a fortnight later, we wrote to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner that we would no longer regard ourselves bound by the order of internment, we had little to go upon except some conflicting rumours; and it was a day or two later that we read your Excellency's message communicating the news about the outbreak of hostilities. Since then we have strictly maintained the only position an Indian Mussalman could take up in the circumstances consistently with his duty to his creed and his duty to his country.

THE AMEER.

In the presence of the magistrate and the police officer who used to attend the Friday service at the Mosque, we more than once made that position clear. If, said we, His Majesty the Ameer desires to enlarge his dominions at the expense of our inoffensive country, and seeks to subjugate its population that has never wished him ill, then we not only do *not* advocate assistance being given to him by Indian Mussulmans, but we will most zealously advocate and lead the stoutest resistance against such wicked and wanton aggression.

But if, on the contrary, His Majesty the Ameer has no quarrel with India and her people, and if his motives must be attributed, as the Secretary of State has publicly said, to "the unrest which exists throughout the Mohamedan world," an unrest with which he openly professed to be in cordial sympathy; that is to say, if impelled by the same religious motive that has forced us to contemplate Hijrat, the alternative of the weak, which is all that is within our restricted means, His Majesty has been forced to contemplate Jehad, the alternative of those comparatively stronger, which he may have found to be within his means; if he has taken up the challenge of those who believe in force and yet more force, and he intends to try conclusions with those who require Mussalmans to wage war against the Khalifa and those engaged in Jehad; who are in wrongful occupation of the Jazeera-t-ul-Arab and the Holy Places; who aim at the weakening of Islam; discriminate against it; and deny to us full freedom to advocate its cause; then, the clear law of Islam requires that, in the first place, *in no case whatever* should a Mussalman render anyone any assistance against him; and, in the next place, if the Jehad approaches any region, every Mussalman in that region *must* join the Mujahideen and assist them to the best of his or her power.

Such is the clear and undisputed law of Islam; and we had explained this to the Committee investigating our case when it had put to us a question about the religious duty of a Moslem subject of a non-Moslem Power when Jehad had been declared

(Continued on next page.)

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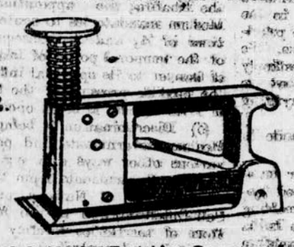

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ALI BROTHERS AND THEIR PAST.

(Continued from previous page.)

against it, long before there was any notion of trouble on the Frontier, and when he into Ameer was still alive. Your Excellency has only to send for our replies to the Committee's questions to assure yourself that this is no newly improvised doctrine of our own, but one as old, and as well known, as Islam itself.

One thing more has to be made clear, as we have since discovered that the doctrine to which we shall now advert is not so generally known in non-Moslem and, particularly, official circles as it ought to be. A Mussalman's faith does not consist merely in believing in a set of doctrines and living up to that belief himself; he must also exert himself to the fullest extent of his powers, of course, without resort to any compulsion, to the end that others also conform to the prescribed beliefs and practices. This is spoken of in the Holy Quran as "Amr bi-l-ma'roof" and "Nahy 'an-il-munkar"; and certain distinct chapters of the Holy Prophet's Traditions relate to this essential doctrine of Islam. A Mussalman cannot say: "I am not my brother's keeper," for, in a sense he is; and his own salvation cannot be assured to him unless he exhorts others also to do good and deherts them against doing evil. If, therefore, any Mussalman is being compelled to wage war against the Mujahids of Islam, he must not only be a "conscientious objector" himself but *must*, if he values his own salvation, persuade his brothers, also, at whatever risk to himself, to take similar objection. Then, and not until then, can he hope for salvation. This is our belief as well as the belief of every other Mussalman, and in our humble way we seek to live up to it; and if we are denied freedom to inculcate this doctrine, we must conclude that the land where this freedom does not exist is not safe for Islam.

Assuring your Excellency of our readiness at all times to serve the best interests of the Empire while serving God and following His Prophet,

We remain,
Your Excellency's faithfully,

Betul Jail, 9th July, 1919. (Sd.) SHAUKAT ALI, Servant of Ka'ba
(Sd.) MOHAMED ALI, Servant of Ka'ba.

State Prisoners under Bengal Regulation III of 1818.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the meetings of the managing committee held at Shrinivas Bungalow under the presidentship of Shriyut Velji Lakhamsi, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

To write to the Municipality and to the Improvement Trust about the present narrow road leading to the station and to request them to widen and repair the same early; to write to the railway authorities to construct another island platform at this station early; to draw the attention of the Police Commissioner to the robbery and thefts in this locality and to request him to increase the police force; to draw the attention of the railway authorities to the inconveniences caused by the present time table as well as by irregularity of trains and to the overcrowding of the same during the morning and the evening hours and to recommend them to change the present time-table and to add an extra carriage to the trains in morning and evening; to draw the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities to the uselessness of the present train indicator at Matunga and to request them to shift the same to the platform; to recommend the Municipal Schools' Committee to give lessons in spinning in all the Municipal girls' schools; to invite in consultation with the Bombay District Congress Committee F Ward, Mahatma Gandhiji to favour this locality with a visit when next in Bombay.

The offices of the Association and the Library has been removed to "Shrinivas" Bungalow in the rooms of the F Ward District Congress Committee.

BRIDE'S WINDFALL

£60,000 AND A RANCH IN AUSTRALIA.

To have become heiress to a fortune of £60,000 and a ranch in Australia is the lot of Miss Maisie Major, of Barton-on-Humber, who inherits these gifts from the late Captain Donald Bonds, to whom she was engaged to be married.

Captain Bonds arrived in England during the war from the Colonies, with the intention of joining the Air Force. Succeeding, he was stationed at an air depot in North Lincolnshire, when he made the acquaintance of Miss Major. The couple became engaged, and as the young lady was but nineteen, acting on further advice, the wedding was postponed until this summer. In the meantime Captain Bonds returned to the Colonies. Coming back to England this past winter, the young people were looking forward to the wedding, and arrangements were well forward for its celebration this summer.

Captain Bonds was about twenty-five years old, and less than a month ago he fell a victim to influenza and pneumonia, to which he succumbed. It is stated that after making adequate bequests to his mother, his only relative, he has bequeathed to his fiancee £60,000 and his ranch.—"Westminster Gazette."

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TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

COLLECTIONS IN GUJARAT.

Mr. J. K. Yagnik writes from Ahmedabad:—

Our Provincial Congress Committee publishes every Wednesday the figures of the amounts collected for the Tilak Fund. Unfortunately they are sent only to Gujerati papers.

Up to last Wednesday the following amounts were collected:—

Dahod Famine Fund. Rs. 3,686.

Gujerat Famine Fund. Rs. 4,048.

Mahikantha Agency Famine Fund. Rs. 5,000.

Tilak Fund Rs. 63,691-14.

Further sums are expected to be received from Talukas.

I have sent for details about spinning wheels and membership, which will be sent on receipt.

ARRESTED AFTER HIS FUNERAL.

"CORPSE" CHARGED WITH CHILD NEGLECT

The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent at Newcastle, wired in mail weeks:

A man who was supposed to be dead and buried with all the marks of respect due to a loving husband and father was sentenced at Newcastle, to three months' hard labour for failing to look after his children.

Mr. Fred Forster, prosecuting for the N.S.P.C.C., said that a warrant was issued for the arrest of the man. Thomas Crellin, a young plumber, in December last, but the police had been unable to trace him because he had been travelling about the country.

On March 29 the body of a man, which appeared to have been in the water a considerable time, was recovered from the Tyne, and the question of identification arose.

Inquiries were made, and the wife, father and mother of the accused went to the mortuary to examine the body. They came to the conclusion from the clothing and certain marks that it was the body of the missing husband.

An inquest was held. The body was duly identified as that of Thomas Crellin, the man now in the dock, and an open verdict was returned.

BLINDS DRAWN.

The corpse was later conveyed to the supposed widow's home, the blinds were drawn down, and sorrowing relatives came to the house. The supposed body of Thomas Crellin was buried with all honour due to him as a husband.

He had been insured, and there was a sum of £35 due. Out of this the wife had proposed to pay the undertaker but just on the eve of the day the money was to be paid the supposed corpse was found to be walking down a street in the city by a brother-in-law. He was promptly questioned and later arrested on the warrant isued against him, charging him with having neglected his family.

CORPSE IN COURT.

To sum up (continued counsel) the net result seemed to be this, that an unknown person had had a most respectable funeral, the supposed widow had incurred a debt to the undertaker which in the circumstances, would be difficult to liquidate, the insurance company had, luckily for them not paid the amount due on the policy and the supposed corpse now stood before the court on a charge of having neglected his supposed widow and fatherless children.

The magistrate's clerk said there seemed to be a nice point to settle elsewhere—whether the wife was, or was not, responsible for the debt to the undertaker.

Mr. Forster said the accused was a drunken, dissolute individual, who knocked his wife about, and neglected his children. He had cost the guardians 30s. a week since December.

Described by the bench as a good for nothing waster, the accused was sentenced as stated.

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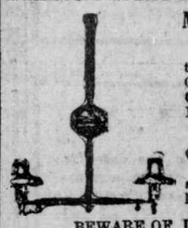

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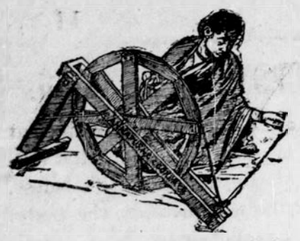

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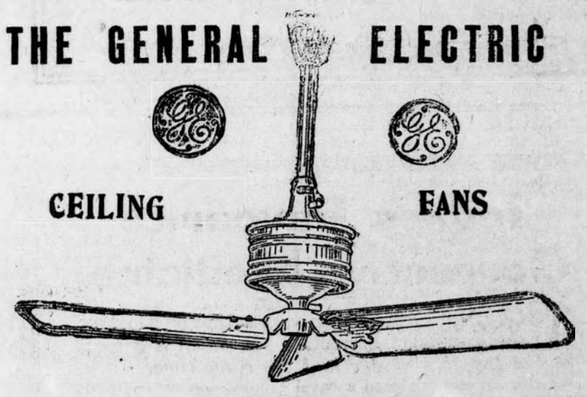

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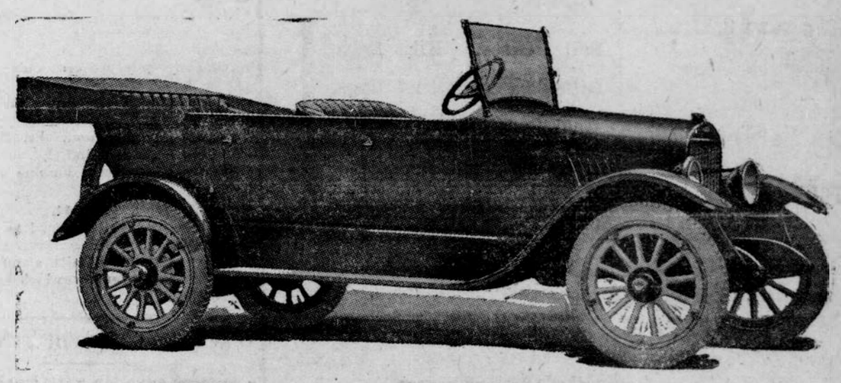

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